

CITY COLLECTOR
PLAN ON INCOME
LEVY SUCCEEDS

Special Efforts for Collection of This and Taxes on Realty and Personal Effects Are Bearing Fruit as Result of Methods

FEDERAL LAW AN AID

Official Says Municipal Demand Easily Enforced as Result of Citizens' Usual Quick Response Made to National Call

Special efforts for the collection of the income tax as well as taxes on personal and real estate are meeting with success under the plan now being pursued by John J. Curley, collector of taxes for the city of Boston. An estimate given by the board of assessors shows that the total personal property and income valuation for the present year is \$303,781, 799 and it is the levy on this sum he is trying to secure. As part of his plan he placed a branch office in each of 10 ward districts, which closed last night. There are two income taxes, one federal and one municipal. Every man or woman in Boston whose individual income is over \$2000 must pay to the city \$17.50 per thousand on the excess. The new federal income tax is 1 per cent, or \$20, on \$2000.

A state income tax has been proposed in Massachusetts for many years. Even now a bill has passed the Legislature to amend the constitution to give the lawmakers more latitude in the enactment of statutes on taxation and its rates so that large amounts of intangible personal property said to be held here may be made to pay its share of the public duty. The next Legislature will consider the proposed amendment again and if it favors it the question will be submitted to the people at a state election to vote on an amendment to the constitution.

The only way at present whereby the state secures any return from the taxes levied by its citizens as individuals is through the tax on the commonwealth levied on each town and city.

Mr. Curley says he expects to collect every dollar owing the city that can be secured. Mr. Curley believes that he has been successful to date. Special attention is being given this year to the collection of the personal and income tax. The collection by the United States government of a federal tax on incomes this year for the first time has made the work of the city tax collector somewhat easier.

Explanation by Collector

"Boston tax payers are now paying two income taxes," said Collector Curley today. "They pay the new federal tax and the city tax on incomes. The city income tax has had thousands of dollars a year added to it since the law was enacted by the Legislature two years ago requiring book accounts to pay income taxes to the city."

"Before that time there were many men who held desk room only in offices in this city and did big businesses for corporations in other states. When the tax collectors went after them they pointed to their desks and a few books and said that that was all they had. There were many of these men who had big businesses for western grain concerns and yet they did not pay a cent of taxes. The law passed two years ago permitting the assessment of book accounts made all of these men liable and the city is gaining thousands more in revenue this year as a result."

"The income tax in Boston is collected along with the tax on personal property. It is collected on incomes over \$2000 a year. The income tax is levied on trade, profession or employment. Tax on personal property is stock, bonds, automobiles, horses and other property aside from real estate, which is assessed separately."

Tax Bureaus Successful

"It is too early yet to give any idea how closely we will collect the taxes this year. The evening tax collection bureaus in the suburbs established this year for the first time were more successful than we thought. The taxpayers have until 2 o'clock next Monday afternoon to pay their taxes before interest will be charged."

"The collector is trying to be reasonable. No one is to be pressed too hard if he can pay his taxes even in installments. All that I am determined to do is to see to it that what is owed the city is paid to it. We will be as accommodating as we can in accomplishing this."

It is said that the annual abatements allowed by the assessors for the city are less than 1 per cent of the total assessment. An official in the office of the board of assessors declared that the collection of the federal income tax had made the work of collecting the city and state income charges easier.

Benefit Is Pointed Out

"Tax payers know that when the federal government starts for anything it gets it," said this official. "The city assessors and the collector must benefit"

(Continued on page fifteen, column five)

CUNARD SAILINGS
FOR NEXT MONTH
ARE CANCELLED

Steady Pressing of Liners Into British Navy Service the Cause for Curtailment of Service

Cunard sailings from Boston have been abandoned for the month of November. The line announces no scheduled departure until Dec. 1, when the Ausonia leaves for Liverpool.

There has been recently a continual rearrangement of the Boston service, due to impressment of the line's steamships by the British government for transport service. The last to leave here was the Laconia, which steamed Oct. 13, taking a huge cargo to Queenstown and Liverpool. If the Ausonia goes as scheduled it will be the first Cunard sailing from this port in seven weeks.

The Laconia and Franconia, sister ships, which maintained the Boston service all summer, are now running to New York. It has been understood that the Alaudia and Andania would come here for the winter, but the Ascania and Ausonia were assigned. The former vessel has now been taken over by the English war department.

Sailings of the Warren line between Boston and Liverpool also have been discontinued. The British government having just requisitioned the steamship Michigan for war purposes. The vessel's sailing from Liverpool Saturday has been canceled. The Furness-Withy steamer East Point has been taken from the Philadelphia and Norfolk route to replace the Michigan. The East Point will leave Liverpool for Boston Nov. 7, arriving here about Nov. 18. The steamer Sackem of the Warren line is scheduled to leave Liverpool Nov. 14 for Boston. Whether this sailing will be made is indefinite, according to the local agent of the line.

RAPID WORK ON
NEW TECH GROUP
IS IN EVIDENCE

Carloads of Stone and Brick Arriving Daily to Supply Material for Fast Rising Walls

Indiana limestone, Townsend granite and face brick to be used in the construction of the new Technology buildings at Cambridge are now arriving in carloads every day. Already there are 1,000,000 red brick and about 60,000 cream face brick and 10 carloads of granite on hand. The Townsend granite is being used in the first course on the outside of all the buildings. The base for building No. 6 is completed and that of No. 8 nearly so. The granite comes from Townsend, near Fitchburg, Mass. The red brick will be used in facing the concrete pillars supporting the floors before the limestone is put in place. All courts that will not be visible from the adjacent streets are to be faced with cream tinted brick to blend with the limestone.

The granite base of all the walls will be over a mile in length. Work is now progressing rapidly and the concrete roofs will all be in place according to schedule by Dec. 1.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S
CLUB MEMBERS TO
WALK IN COUNTRY

Miss Louise M. Webb will be the leader of the walk to be taken by the Business Women's Club next Sunday afternoon. The party leaves Forest Hills terminal at 2 o'clock and will have supper at the old Natick Inn. Later it is planned to walk to Wellesley for the 8:15 train.

Members of the club interested in a riding class are requested to communicate with Miss Irene Hodges in the state auditor's department, State House.

Next Tuesday night Miss Lucille Eaton Hill will give a talk on "Natural Dancing" with illustrations by Miss Marion Johnson in costume.

The club also announces a course of three lectures on music, the first to be given Nov. 13 on "The Significance of Music."

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NO GRAND OPERA
THIS WINTER IS
JORDAN DECISION

Motion Pictures, Operatic Excerpts and Dances to Be Given Instead by Staff, Organized as Allied Arts Association

CONTRACT QUESTION

How Agreements Made With Artists Are to Be Adjusted and Settlements Made With Subscribers Not Yet Arranged

Officials at the Boston opera house today said that under the final decision of Eben D. Jordan, president of the board of directors, reported Wednesday, the Boston Opera Company will not give its season this winter. What arrangements will be made to carry out or to cancel contracts signed by the company and certain members of its artistic and business departments and what settlement will be made with subscribers who have paid part of their money have not yet been decided.

Until now, the members of the opera house orchestra, who were engaged last spring to play for 14 weeks, including two weeks of rehearsals, to begin Dec. 16, were prepared to go to work at the appointed day. No proposal for the cancellation of their contracts has been made to them. Under the terms of their engagement, they can hold the company if it is said, for their salaries.

The business staff and the mechanical staff have already organized themselves into an entertainment company, under the name of the Allied Arts Association, and are to continue the weekly programs, consisting of motion pictures, operatic excerpts and dances, which they have been giving for the past two weeks. Joseph Urban, the scenic director, is to spend the season in private enterprises in stage decoration.

The year 1915 will close the second three-year period under the direction of Henry Russell. The first began under Mr. Russell in the fall of 1909. The conditions under which the company will resume its work have not been divulged. It is not supposed that they have yet been definitely developed. Officials in the company have expressed the view that when the third period opens there will be three departments of administration, one for the business, one for the music and one for the stage. It is believed that each of these departments will be independent of the other. This independence, it is explained, will be possible, because the repertoire will be distinctly marked out in the beginning. The company will be managed, in this case, on a season to season basis instead of on a week to week basis.

GEN. CARRANZA
MAKES APPEAL
TO UNITED STATES

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Through Robert V. Pesqueira, Carranza's accredited diplomatic representative in the United States, Gen. Venustiano Carranza from Mexico City has sent a personal appeal to President Wilson and the state department protesting against the activities of George C. Carothers and the friendliness of the United States for Francisco Villa.

The statement was forwarded to Washington for transmission to the White House by Rafael Zubaran Capmany. It was Carranza's first direct appeal.

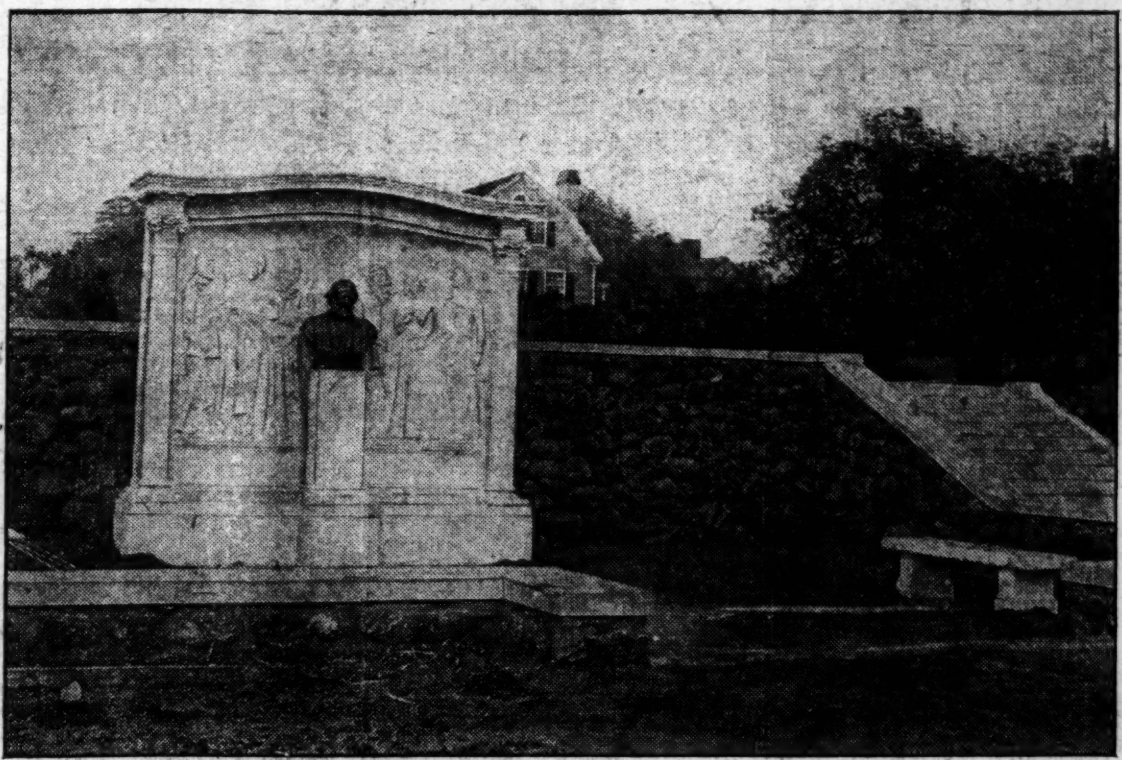
TWO STEAMERS ARRIVE

Two British steamships reached port this afternoon, the Royal Prince from Yokohama and other Chinese and Japanese ports with a cargo valued at nearly \$1,000,000, and the Maskinonge from Louisiana, C. B., with coal. The Royal Prince has been due here for several days.

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LONGFELLOW MEMORIAL IN CAMBRIDGE

UNIVERSITY CITY
TO PAY TRIBUTE
TO FAMOUS POET

Admirers of Longfellow Gather for Unveiling of Memorial Before the Craigie House—Portland Observes Anniversary

Longfellow park, Cambridge, Mass., is the gathering place this afternoon for hundreds of men and women, admirers of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who come to attend the unveiling of a memorial to the poet.

This memorial, a bronze bust backed by a canopy of sculptured marble, is the gift of the Longfellow Memorial Association to the city of Cambridge. Praised by all who have already gained glimpses of the finished work, the \$20,000 gift will be held as a notable addition to the parkway that stretches from the poet's homestead on Mt. Auburn street to the Charles river.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard and head of the association, is to deliver the presentation address at the unveiling. Timothy E. Good, mayor of Cambridge, is to accept it in behalf of the city. Among the invited guests are the relatives of Longfellow, the members of the association, the sculptor, Daniel Chester French of New York and the architect, Henry Bacon. The public is invited.

Composite Beauty

Skillfully devised with due regard for the wealth of thought and imagery it honors as well as for the unassuming setting before the author's colonial home, the memorial presents an interesting and effective composite of a simple whole enriched by beautiful detail. It blends without discord with its setting.

At close range, however, the memorial yields its riches as does an opened book of poems. The first thing to catch the attention is the bust itself. Wrought with the skill of a master sculptor the features are deeply but gently graven, telling their story of thought and vision. On the pedestal below, which is half detached from the entablature, is the name "Longfellow."

Poems Symbolized

Cut in low bas-relief on the monolithic background of Tennessee marble stand six figures, readily recognized as the most famous of the Longfellow poems.

On the extreme left of the group stands Miles Standish, helmet on head and gun in hand. By him stands Sandalphon, arms filled with Easter lilies and visioning face surmounted by halo and wings. Next is the Village Blacksmith in leather apron and rolled sleeves, both hands resting on his great hammer.

On the right of the poet's head stands another group of three, The Spanish Student, Evangeline and Hiawatha. Behind the last two, a branch of pine is hinted at by the sculptor's chisel. Above the bust is engraved on the stone an inverted wreath enclosing the word "poet."

Exercises at Portland

PORTLAND, Me.—While Cambridge, Mass., was today celebrating the Longfellow anniversary before the poet's home here, the original Longfellow home in this city was the scene of a like event.

The dedication of the home as an international memorial under the auspices of the International Longfellow Society took place with dedication exercises at noon. Another feature of the dedication will be a banquet at the Congress Square hotel, this evening at 8, with Gov. William T. Haines, honorary president of the International Longfellow Society, presiding.

SECRETARY REDFIELD TO SPEAK

CLEVELAND, O.—Secretary of Commerce William Redfield arrived here today to address two Democratic tent meetings tonight. He was to lunch at the Builders Exchange. Tomorrow he will continue his speaking tour.

MICHIGAN TEAM
HERE FOR HARVARD
GAME SATURDAY

Coach Yost and 25 Players of the Maize and Blue Quartered at Auburndale—Light Drill

Led by Coach Fielding H. Yost and Capt. J. W. Raymond 15, the University of Michigan football squad arrived in this city this morning at 11:55. They came in special cars attached to the Twenty Century Limited. There were 34 in the party, 25 of them being players. They were met at the Huntington avenue station by Dr. Paul Withington, assistant graduate treasurer of the Harvard Athletic Association, and C. E. Colony, city passenger agent of the Boston & Albany railroad.

From the Huntington avenue station the players were piloted over to the Trinity Place station and there they took the 12:05 local for Auburndale. Arriving at Auburndale the players walked to the Woodland Park hotel, where they are to spend the rest of the week. Soon after their arrival at the hotel they had dinner and then lounged about until called for light practice.

Coach Yost said the team was in fairly satisfactory condition. His chief trouble this fall had been in getting a line of forwards up to the Michigan standard and that he did not consider his present rushline as strong as it should be. He said the players would be given only a very light drill this afternoon.

This afternoon's practice was held on Bacon field, the grounds of the Waltham high school. The players left the hotel shortly after 2 o'clock, being conveyed to the grounds in automobiles. Coach Yost stated that he would give the men a rules talk at the hotel tonight.

The following players and handlers make up the party: Captain Raymond, center; Cochran, tackle; Watson, guard; McHall, guard; Reiman, tackle; Benton, end; Staats, end; Huggitt, quarterback; Maulebetsch, halfback; Splawn, fullback; Lyons, halfback; Dunne, end; James, end; Rehoh, guard; Quail, guard; Norton, guard; Huebel, quarterback; Teiger, quarterback; Bostian, halfback; Bushnell, quarterback; Catlett, fullback; Rochn, halfback; Finkbinder, tackle; Whalen, end; Millard, guard; Stephen Farrell, trainer; J. F. Leonard, student manager; Hugh White, assistant coach; F. H. Yost, head coach.

ESSEX TEACHERS
WILL HEAR WELL
KNOWN SPEAKERS

Dr. William Chandler Bagley, director of the school of education of the University of Illinois, Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth church, Brooklyn; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College; and Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocation bureau, Boston, are speakers announced for the eighty-fifth annual convention of the Essex County Teachers Association to be held in Tremont Temple Nov. 6. Dr. Bagley will speak on "Some Neglected Outcomes of Teaching," Dr. Hillis on "The Romance and Heroism of the Self-Made Men of the Republic," President Butterfield on "Rural School and Community Planning," and Mr. Bloomfield on "The School and the Life Career."

Walter E. Andrews of Hingham is president of the association. The other officers are, vice-president, Walter E. Sayward, Haverhill; secretary, Harvey R. Williams, Wenham; treasurer, Ralph P. Ireland, Gloucester.

REBEL FORCES
UNDER GENERAL
BEYERS ROUTED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 28, 9 p. m.—It is officially reported from South Africa that General Botha has routed General Beyers' commando.

RUSSIA REPORTS
ROUT OF GERMAN
FORCE IN POLAND

Petrograd Statement Announces Defeat of the Kaiser's Troops After a Four Days' Battle South of the Town of Pilica

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29, 8 a. m.—Another Russian victory of considerable importance has been achieved in Poland, the Austro-German forces being severely defeated in a four days' battle south of the Pilica on the line of Bialobrzegi, Glowaczow and Janowiec.

An official communique issued by the general staff says that on Oct. 26 the Russians finally broke the resistance of the twentieth army corps and the corps of reserves of the German guard occupying a position between the river Pilica and Glowaczow. In the center and on the Russian left, also, fierce fighting took place, the Russians establishing themselves in a strong position in the center and carrying the enemies' positions on the left by assault.

Finally on the night of Oct. 27 the Germans fell back in great disorder toward the line of Jedlinsk, Radom and Ilya, Jedlinsk being 30 miles west of Ivangorod and Ilya 16 miles south of Radom, leaving many guns and prisoners in Russian hands.

Meantime on the left of the Pilica river the fighting continued fiercely on the Jezow, Nowe and Miastko line while on the east Prussia front the Germans are bombarding the Russian positions with great violence and are making repeated but futile attacks in the neighborhood of Bakalarzewo.

In Galicia, the statement adds, in the fighting which is proceeding along the whole front of the San, the Russians have captured further 10 officers and 500 men and have advanced to the south of Przemyśl at certain points.

Regarding the success gained by Russians south of Pilica, the statement adds that the victory is of the utmost importance, compelling the retreat of the Germans on their main front.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—An official message from Berlin states that the German and Austrian troops in Poland have had to withdraw in the face of fresh Russian forces advancing from Ivangorod, Warsaw and Nowo, Georgiewsk after having repulsed all former attacks by the Russians. The Russians first did not follow up the success and the withdrawal of troops took place without difficulty.

HEIGHT RULE FOR
FIREMEN CHANGED

At a special meeting of the Boston city council today it was voted to abolish the present ordinance which provides that firemen shall be 4 ft. 7 in. in height and shall weigh 140 pounds and as a result the regulation as to the required height of firemen goes back to the acts of 1896, which provide that candidates shall be eligible for appointment as firemen if 5 ft. 5 in. tall and otherwise qualified.

The vote came after an opinion had been read from John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, stating that the present regulation was not valid.

TWO ITALIAN SHIPS
SEIZED BY BRITAIN

WASHINGTON—The seizure at Gibraltar, by British authorities, of two Italian vessels, the San Giovanni and the Regina Italia, carrying cargoes of American copper, was reported to the state department today.

A telegram protesting against the seizure signed by American Smelting and Refining Company, American Metal Company, United Metals Selling Company and Consolidated Metals Company was received yesterday by Secretary Bryan.

GERMAN ATTACK
LESSENS, PARIS
REPORT STATES

Official Announcement Says Allies Have Maintained Positions Everywhere and Continue to Progress in the Ypres District

ADVANCES DESCRIBED

Belgian Statement Tells of Improvement of Conditions and Subduing of Artillery Fire by the Guns of the Allied Fleet

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 28, 6 p. m.—An official announcement states that yesterday the German attacks between Nieuport and Arras were less vigorous. The Allies have maintained their positions everywhere, continuing to progress north and west of Ypres as well as between Cambrai, southwest of La Bassée and Arras.

A very violent night attack by the Germans on the right bank of the Aisne near Craonne was repulsed, whilst the Allies continue to advance between Apremont and St. Mihiel.

Oct. 29, 8 a. m.—Two German night attacks in the neighborhood of Dixmude are officially stated to have been repulsed whilst the German effort on the Nieuport-Dixmude front appears to have been checked. North of Ypres the Allies' offensive continues and they have made slight progress between La Bassée and Lens.

HAVRE, Oct. 28, 7 p. m.—The Belgian government report the situation of the troops on the Yser has improved, whilst the German artillery fire has lessened, being subdued by the guns of the fleet.

The operations of the Allies at Ypres are reported to be satisfactory.

Oct. 29, 9 a. m.—A Berlin official report states that fighting near Nieuport and Dixmude continues, the German attacks being made in spite of considerable reinforcements received by the Belgians. Sixteen British war vessels, the report adds, joined in the attack on the German right wing, but the bombardment was without success.

The situation near Ypres remains unchanged whilst west of Lille the German attacks are being successfully continued. Some French trenches in Argonne, the report concludes, have been carried and the defenders captured.

BERLIN SPEAKER
TELLS OF DESIRE
TO ANNEX BELGIUM

Eduard Bernstein Says Such Action Would Be Wrong Because of Lack of Belgian Sympathy

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29.—In the course of a lecture delivered in Berlin by Eduard Bernstein on political and economical results of the war the speaker expressed the hope that peace would be speedily concluded thus enabling international commercial relations to be restored.

Speaking of Germans generally and of the Labor party in particular, a desire for the annexation of Belgium was expressed. Herr Bernstein declared, however, that such action by Germany would be wrong, owing to so large a percentage of the Belgian population having no sympathy with Germany.

The German government, the speaker declared, would undoubtedly be willing to take such steps at the conclusion of the war as would make possible a renewal of relations with all countries.

JAPAN TO BUILD
ONLY SMALL WAR
CRAFT NEXT YEAR

Minister of Justice Says Army and Navy Policy to Be Exclusively One for Peace

TOKIO, Oct. 28 (cable despatch to East and West News Bureau, New York city)—Yukio Ozaki, minister of justice, who has heretofore consistently advocated the disadvantage of Japan's entering into the race of armament expansion with great powers, makes the following statement with regard to the navy and army budget to be presented before the coming Diet:

"In the next budget no proposal for the construction of any new battleship will be made. It will only provide for the building of submarines and torpedo boat destroyers with the sole purpose of placing the defense of Japan's adjacent seas on a safer basis. This will set at rest any suspicion some naval power may have harbored toward Japan."

"Again, at the present moment Russia places her faith in Japan and China relies upon us for the maintenance of its territorial integrity. Consequently, the increase of the army hitherto so much discussed will be undertaken so far as the people can easily bear the burden, and to the extent of ensuring peace in the far east."

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

GERMAN ATTACK IS DESCRIBED BY BRITISH OFFICER

Advance Said to Be Sometimes Made With Men Well Opened Out and at Other Times Almost Shoulder to Shoulder

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As already reported in the cable despatches to the Monitor, a further official account of the operations of the British expeditionary force has been received from the general headquarters and issued from the press bureau. The account is mainly concerned in describing incidents in the long-drawn-out Battle of the Rivers, as it is coming to be called, and does not contain anything of real importance from a tactical point of view.

The account supplements and continues those previously issued and covers the period Sept. 30 to Oct. 2 inclusive. Wednesday, Sept. 30, the writer says, merely marked another day's progress in the gradual development of the situation and was distinguished by no activity beyond slight attacks by the enemy. A like inaction characterized the following day, and on Friday, Oct. 2, nothing more important is recorded than the compelling of a small German force to evacuate a mill which they had occupied, and, as the writer puts it, the repelling of "the usual two attacks on the customary spot in our lines."

Tactics Described

The despatch, however, is interesting from the fact that it contains a description of the tactics of the German infantry given by a battalion commander who is described as having been at the front since the commencement of hostilities and as having fought both in the open and behind entrenchments.

The important points to watch, this writer declares, are the heads of valleys, ravines and woods, especially those on the sides of hollow ground to the front and flanks. The German officers, he says, are skilled in leading troops forward under cover, in close bodies, but once the latter are deployed and there is no longer direct personal leadership, the men will not face heavy fire.

Sometimes the advance is made in a series of lines with the men well opened out at five or six paces interval, at other times it is made in a line with the men almost shoulder to shoulder, followed in all cases by supports in close formation. The latter, the writer declares, either waver when the front line is checked or crowd on to it, moving forward under the orders of their officers, the whole mass forming an easy target.

When the Germans are not heavily entrenched, no great losses, it is stated, are incurred in advancing against them by the methods in which the British army has been instructed. In fighting behind entrenchments, the Germans endeavor to gain ground by making advances in line at dusk or just before dawn, and then digging themselves in, in the hope, no doubt, that they may eventually get so near as to be able, as at maneuvers, to reach the hostile trenches in a single rush.

Lose Gains in Morning

They have never succeeded in doing this, the writer declares, and if by creeping up they do succeed in gaining ground by night, they are easily driven back by fire in the morning.

Going on to describe the methods adopted by the Germans in night attacks, the writer says that before one of these, a party crept up close to the British line and set alight to hay-rick so that it should form a beacon on which the center of the attacking line marched. Generally, however, the writer says, in the night and early morning attacks, groups of 40 or 50 men have come on, the groups sometimes widely separated one from another, and making every endeavor to obtain any advantage from cover.

Light balls and searchlights have on some occasions been used. Latterly, it is stated, the attacks have become more and more halfhearted. The German trenches, the writer says in conclusion, are deep enough to shelter a man when firing standing.

"As regards our own men," he adds, "there was at first considerable reluctance to entrench, as has always been the case at the commencement of a war. Now, however, having bought experience dearly, their defenses are such that they can defy the German artillery fire."

BANQUET OF LORD MAYOR OF LONDON NOT TO BE OMITTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—After consultation with the government, the lord mayor-elect is able to state that it is considered desirable that the lord mayor's banquet on Nov. 9, as a national institution should take place this year as usual, as all precedents indicated that this banquet has never been postponed or canceled.

The prime minister and several other members of the ministry have assured the lord mayor-elect that they will attend and speak. It is also hoped that some leading members of the opposition will be present, so that the occasion may be made a national as well as a historic one. It is stated that the ambassadors of the Allies will be invited.

NEED OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTS TOLD BY BRITISH EDUCATOR

Principal of Edinburgh College Points Out Dependency on Materials Obtained in Germany

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—In an article contributed to the Scotsman, Prof. A. P. Laurie, principal of the Heriot Watt College in Edinburgh pointed out how largely the industries of the United Kingdom were dependent on some chemical products necessary to carry on operations, these products having for the most part been obtained from Germany.

The most obvious example was in the dyeing trade and the manufacture of paper. The English manufacturer had been slow to realize how he could be helped if he utilized the practical knowledge in his country, while the professor of chemistry had often been too academic. The manufacturers of chemicals had also in the past been much handicapped by the high rates of transit in this country.

The war, however, the professor continues, had brought about a sudden realization of these things and there was hope of a new departure in English industrial conditions. There was a new spirit abroad, among manufacturers and merchants. Instead of the old narrow individualism, they were on every hand showing a willingness to help, to give information, to advise and assist, so that by working together for a common purpose, the chemical trade could be re-established and in some directions positive results had already been obtained.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SEES PROSPECTS OF BUSY TIMES

British Chancellor Tells Deputation of Workers' National Committee That Government Intends to Start a Number of Important Building Projects at Once

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking to a deputation from the Workers' National Committee, which waited on him recently to discuss the question of municipal finance as affected by the war, Mr. Lloyd George made some interesting statements as to the effect of the war upon trade.

With regard to the building trade, the chancellor said, he had been told that things were improving steadily, but that there was a good deal of unemployment. He had had a discussion with the first commissioner of works, Lord Emmott, and they thought it desirable to take full powers this year for the erection of all the government buildings which they thought they should have to undertake in the course of the next two years.

They intended to put down a very considerable sum on the estimate, and they could either begin those works or they could postpone them, according to the necessities of the case. A good many postoffices and government buildings of one kind and another no doubt would have to be erected in the course of the next five years.

In the ordinary course he would have spread those buildings over the estimates of the next five or six years; now most of them would probably be included in the estimates of the coming year. The advantage of that would be that they could watch the state of the building market, and if it looked as if there were going to be considerable need they could put forward those buildings.

Proceeding, the chancellor of the exchequer said there was one other trade where there would be serious unemployment, and that was the cotton trade. In fact, he said, it was the only trade which was completely broken down at the moment. That was an industry which could not be helped very much by building works, constructing roads and enterprises of that character. Therefore they would have to find other means of dealing with that industry.

As the war progressed Mr. Lloyd George

BERLIN BAKERS PROTEST AGAINST PRICE OF FLOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The master bakers of Berlin are still petitioning the authorities to fix a maximum price for flour. A communication addressed recently by them to the governor of the mark ran as follows:

"At the present time the master bakers are held responsible, as they so often have been before, for the high price of bread, whilst this is in reality always determined by the price of flour. "Thus before the war the price of rye flour in Berlin was 21 to 22 marks, and that of wheat flour 26 to 27 marks. These rose during the first week of the mobilization to more than 44 marks for rye and 50 marks for wheat flour, and, although the price has fallen again, it still stands at 32 marks for the former and 38 marks for the latter.

"We consider such prices to be quite abnormal, and that no amount of explanation can excuse it, and we therefore request that steps be taken to reduce the present prices and fix a maximum charge."

The Free Union of the Master Bakers of Berlin has also communicated with

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN TIMBER CONSERVATION NEED IS TOLD

Authority on Subject Describes Tests With View to Establishing Comparison Between Weights, Strength and Other Qualities of Native and Foreign Woods

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The importance of conserving the existing timber resources and reserving areas for reforestation is receiving increased attention in South Australia. Much of the indigenous timber is of high value for commercial purposes, and some of the exotics, notably the Remarkable pine, have been found to flourish better in the state than in their natural habitat.

For some years past tests with a view to establishing a comparison between the weight, strength and other valuable qualities of the native and imported timbers have been conducted at the university of Adelaide. Some of the results attained were detailed in a lecture recently delivered by Prof. R. W. Chapman, M. A., a well-known authority on South Australian timbers.

In the course of his remarks Professor Chapman said there were altogether 13 different South Australian grown eucalypts, and some of them when planed and polished were exceedingly handsome. The sugar gum (Eucalyptus corymbosa) was one of the best-known timbers for strength. In fact, the Australian timbers generally were by a long way the finest for engineering purposes in the world. No other timber stood so successfully the drastic

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SEES PROSPECTS OF BUSY TIMES

British Chancellor Tells Deputation of Workers' National Committee That Government Intends to Start a Number of Important Building Projects at Once

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking to a deputation from the Workers' National Committee, which waited on him recently to discuss the question of municipal finance as affected by the war, Mr. Lloyd George made some interesting statements as to the effect of the war upon trade.

With regard to the building trade, the chancellor said, he had been told that things were improving steadily, but that there was a good deal of unemployment. He had had a discussion with the first commissioner of works, Lord Emmott, and they thought it desirable to take full powers this year for the erection of all the government buildings which they thought they should have to undertake in the course of the next two years.

They intended to put down a very considerable sum on the estimate, and they could either begin those works or they could postpone them, according to the necessities of the case. A good many postoffices and government buildings of one kind and another no doubt would have to be erected in the course of the next five years.

In the ordinary course he would have spread those buildings over the estimates of the next five or six years; now most of them would probably be included in the estimates of the coming year. The advantage of that would be that they could watch the state of the building market, and if it looked as if there were going to be considerable need they could put forward those buildings.

Proceeding, the chancellor of the exchequer said there was one other trade where there would be serious unemployment, and that was the cotton trade. In fact, he said, it was the only trade which was completely broken down at the moment. That was an industry which could not be helped very much by building works, constructing roads and enterprises of that character. Therefore they would have to find other means of dealing with that industry.

As the war progressed Mr. Lloyd George

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The Free Union of the Master Bakers of Berlin has also communicated with

test to which the railroad sleepers were submitted.

Another handsome timber was the manna gum (Eucalyptus viminalis), but it was not nearly so strong as the sugar gum. So far as the physical properties were concerned, the best results were obtained from the pink gum, which grew over a fairly large extent of country, but was a slow-growing tree. It was easily the state's best timber. It was wonderfully uniform, dense and strong, and had an elasticity as strong as ash.

The heaviest of the native timbers were the pink gum, the sugar gum and the peppermint gum, while the lightest was the red gum (Eucalyptus rostrata), which weighed when seasoned only 31 pounds to the cubic foot. Sugar gums and stringy bark (Eucalyptus obliqua) made good beams. A comparison of the strength of the latter with that of the English oak proved the ratio to be 14 to 11, a considerable advantage in favor of the local timber.

In one test of pressure across the grain a specimen of Murray box, 8 in. x 2 1/2 in. x 3 in. had easily stood a pressure of 100,000 pounds, which was a wonderful demonstration of its strength.

LONDON COLLEGE SENDS ABOUT 250 MEN TO THE WAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at the opening session of University College recently, Dr. Gregory Foster stated that eight members of the staff, 198 old students, 34 freshmen and nine of the servants were on active service.

There had been, Dr. Foster said, students of German and Austrian nationality at the college, some of whom had remained in England owing to special circumstances, and had applied for readmission to the college. They were known and trusted friends of theirs, and they were glad to readmit them.

There were also freshmen of German and Austrian nationality. Their admission to the college was only the continuation of that policy of freedom and toleration which was a characteristic of the place.

MORE THAN 10,000 ITALIANS SAID TO HAVE JOINED FRENCH

(Special to the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—More than 10,000 Italian volunteers, mostly Republicans, have left the country to serve in the French army, and it was reported that a French officer had come to Ancona expressly to enlist volunteers, though in

CHINESE PRESIDENT IS SAID TO APPROVE JAPAN'S POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—In the course of an interview published in a recent issue of the Japan Mail, the Chinese minister in Tokio declared that China would leave the question of the return of Kiao-Chau entirely in the hands of the Japanese government, trusting in their honor.

"It is understood, of course," Mr. Lou said, "that Japan may ask China to help in paying the expenses which are necessary to carry on the war, if Japan really intends returning the port to China; if not, of course, the expenses will remain unpaid."

"It depends," the minister continued, "upon how long the war lasts, in so far as Tsing-tao is concerned. There are, however, no fears as to the relationship between Japan and my country, as President Yuan Shih-Kai has notified me to act to the best of my ability in

WOMEN OF GLASGOW ANXIOUS TO GIVE AID TO THEIR COUNTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The sole topic discussed at the last meeting of the Women's Educational Union was the service women could render in the present national crisis. Interesting addresses were given by representatives from organizations undertaking relief work in the city.

Miss K. V. Bannatyne, speaking of the Charity Organization Society, said that it did not act as a direct relief agency, but rather sought to help with the means at its disposal those who were being collected. It was a training school for the social worker.

It sought to form a sane and wise conception of social, charitable and economic questions, and when a great emergency such as the present arose, it was quite obvious that the best service it could render was to offer the services of its trained workers, and also its accumulated knowledge of local conditions.

The Glasgow Society for Women's Suffrage, the non-militant party, has opened an exchange for voluntary workers. Details were given of the enormous work now being carried on by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and of the work just organized by the Scottish Council for Women's Trades and the Women's Freedom League, composed of militant suffragists.

The whole tone of the meeting denoted an earnest desire to help, accompanied by the recognition that only through wise coordination of effort could good practical results be obtained.

FRANCE ISSUES STAMPS TO HELP THE RED CROSS

Conditions in Paris Said to Be Becoming More Normal and Parts of City Are Now Lighted

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—In order to assist the work of the Red Cross Society, stamps for 15d. have been issued in Paris. The postal value of these is 1d., and the extra halfpenny goes to the funds of



FRENCH RED CROSS STAMP

the society. Twenty-franc and 5-franc notes have also been circulated since war broke out.

Conditions in Paris are becoming more normal, some parts of the city are lighted at night, while others, especially those about the Eiffel tower, remain in darkness. The Grand Palais is now used as a hospital for convalescents, all the salons where the pictures ordinarily hang being specially adapted.

AUSTRALASIA AGAIN GETS THE DAVIS CUP

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The Davis cup, which represents the world's championship in the most international of sports returns to Australasia after an absence of two years, thanks to Norman E. Brookes of Victoria and A. F. Wilding of New Zealand, who won the cup in 1907, and both of whom have been defeated by McLaughlin, the famous American tennis player.

SOLAR OBSERVATORY URGED BY AUSTRALIAN DEPUTATION

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—An influential deputation waited upon the prime minister recently to urge the establishment of a solar observatory in Australia, among those present being Professor Dyeon, astronomer royal, Professor Turner, of the international bureau of solar research, Professor Abbott, director of

the astro-physical observatory at the Smithsonian Institution, U. S. A., Sir Oliver Lodge, and others. The claims of the deputation were also supported by Alfred Deakin.

It was represented that Australia was favorably situated geographically for solar investigation, and that inquiry into the variations of light and heat would be of very great value to agriculture. Solar observatories had been established in California and Algeria, and it was hoped the work would be extended to South America, Africa and India. It was also submitted that the clear and constant transparency of the Australian atmosphere was especially favorable for observatory purposes. A station had been erected in New Zealand, but solar radiation could not be undertaken there, and there was need for investigation in solar physics further north.

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SWEDEN CALLED UNPREJUDICED IN ITS NEUTRALITY

Thorsten Nordenfelt Says King and Ministers Are Most Careful Not to Show Bias in Favor of Any Belligerent

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the Times Thorsten Nordenfelt writing from Sweden deals with the question of Sweden's neutrality in the present struggle. Mr. Nordenfelt's letter is interesting and important as revealing something of the real feeling in the country.

Referring, first of all, to the allegations which have been made in some quarters that the Swedish nation, and especially the Swedish newspapers, fail in their duties as neutrals, Mr. Nordenfelt insists that King Gustaf and his ministers have admittedly been most careful not to show any bias in favor of one or the other of the belligerents, since the Swedish declaration of neutrality was published at the commencement of the war.

Repeatedly Declared Itself

The Swedish Parliament, he continues, has repeatedly declared in unmistakable terms the Swedish adherence to strict neutrality, by clear statements of Mr. Wallenberg, the foreign minister, Admiral Lindman for the Right, Mr. Staaff and Professor Eden, leaders of the two branches of the Liberals, and Mr. Branting, leader of the Democratic Socialists, thus proving that upon this question the entire representation of the country fully agreed.

Our press was in a difficult position during the first few weeks of the war, when the telegraphic news from France and Russia exaggerated the importance of their victories, which clearly did not prevent the German advance, while the German war ministry was silent, and England gave us only repetitions of French and Russian news before any Englishmen were at the arms.

When the English contingent joined in the fray Sir John French's admirable reports gave a better insight into the actual state of affairs; and the short and clear reports from the German general staff mostly confirmed General French's statement, although war reports sometimes contain flowery language.

Sources of News Told

The respectable Swedish newspapers have generally stated the official sources from which their news was taken. During the fierce electioneering campaign in Sweden during August and September, for the second elections during this year, some publications may have shown bias in their conclusions based upon the news received from abroad, but the best proof that on the whole the press has been impartial is that complaints have been made from Germany that Swedish newspapers have shown partiality for the entente nations.

"It is a quarter of a century," Mr. Nordenfelt says in conclusion, "since I left England after 28 years' residence there, during which I learnt to admire and love your nation, and I can vouch for the impartiality of my country, though we keep our powder dry in case of attack upon our shores or to prevent coercion to make us attack others who have done us no harm."

"Sixty years ago," he adds, "England was at war with Russia, but it is over 100 years since our last war with that country; the hatred which then existed against Russia has now evaporated, mainly in consequence of growing commercial interests, although many Swedes fear the Russian policy toward her smaller neighbors."

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The prime minister, in reply remarked that in view of present war complications, a large outlay was out of the question, and the possibility of combining the state observatories in one Australian station should be considered. It was therefore a question whether the solar observatory should not wait and become part of a general scheme. Varying estimates of the necessary cost had been put before him, but further inquiry would be made as to what could be done in the matter.

SWISS OPINION DIVIDED IN ITS WAR SYMPATHIES

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Swiss correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant recently reported that public opinion in German Switzerland, including Bern, was somewhat varied. The population had, it is true, strong German sympathies, but sufficient national feeling and self-respect to have their own views upon matters and to form their own conclusions.

In French Switzerland there was a more pronounced disposition to favor the triple entente. Both regions were unanimous in their disapproval of English diplomacy, which was regarded as being the inciting cause of all the trouble. The Swiss press, the report continued, was objective and prudent. Many letters and descriptions from Alsace and France were published; but very little was heard from Belgium. Many people still believed that Louvain had escaped almost untouched.

In many quarters great indignation was felt as to the violation of Belgian neutrality; but in others it was honestly admitted that this step had been a source of relief to Switzerland, since there was now less danger of Swiss territory being invaded in the neighborhood of Belfort.

BRITISH RURAL EDUCATION BOARD IS RECONSTITUTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Rural Education Conference which was constituted in June, 1910, for a period of three years by the board of education and the board of agriculture has been reconstituted by the board of agriculture under the name of the Agricultural Education Conference.

All questions in connection with agricultural education falling within the province of the board will be discussed by the conference, and specific questions will from time to time be referred to the conference for its consideration.

The board of agriculture has nominated Charles Bathurst, M. P., Sir Mark Collet, Sir Henry F. Hildesley, M. P., J. T. Lawrence, and William McCracken, members of the conference, and a large number of members have been nominated by different societies, universities, and other bodies. Lord Barnard has been appointed chairman of the conference and H. L. French, board of agriculture and fisheries, will act as secretary.

MANY CONTRIBUTE TO LADY FRENCH'S GIFT OF RUBBER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Lady French recently presented to Guy's hospital on behalf of the Rubber Growers' Association a gift of rubber flooring made and laid by the Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Company. Mr. McEwan, chairman of the Rubber Growers' Association, said that about 170 of the producing companies had contributed.

The rubber industry was much concerned in the war and when the time came to tell the full story of how the government were forced to declare rubber conditional contraband another of the romances of rubber would be unfolded. The efforts of the Germans to secure rubber for airships, motor tires, and many other purposes and the manner in which they had been headed off, with the assistance of growers and the trade, would make a good story. All the manufacturers were busy making waterproof ground sheets for the army, and other goods in endless variety.

ITALIAN REFORM SOCIALISTS URGE CAUSE OF ALLIES

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The leaders of the Reform Socialist party in Italy have issued a manifesto to the Socialist parties in all countries, belligerent as well as neutral. Referring to the last debate of the parliamentary group of United Socialists, favoring absolute neutrality, the manifesto declares that the Reform Socialist party of Italy has already recorded its decision, which urges the necessity of intervention on the part of Italy to defend, independently of national interests, the cause of France, England and Belgium, which is the cause of the liberty of the people and of peace. The manifesto also points out that there are dissidents in the ranks of the United Socialists, and that other Socialists, who belong to neither party and who are men of high standing, are, together with the most prominent syndicalists, of the same opinion as the Reform party.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

THEORIES ARE TESTED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

Cry of Prussian Strategists That Modern Fortifications Must Speedily Fall Before Modern Artillery Said to Prove True

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—The unprecedented war on the continent has tried and severely tested the theories elaborated by strategists during the long years of "peace," which, in the light of a European conflagration, are seen to have been but the preliminary phase of war. It has proved true the theory almost clamorously upheld by Prussian strategists, that modern fortifications must speedily fall before modern artillery.

It has, however, proved to be erroneous the theory that modern artillery would be equally successful against armies entrenched in the field. On this capacity of entrenched troops to withstand shell fire those who expected Antwerp to withstand a long siege based their hopes. These hopes were falsified.

On Oct. 8 the Liverpool of Belgium fell after such a bombardment as no other fortress ever received. The defenders retired only when it was certain that Antwerp could be held no longer, and although all must regret the destruction of the beautiful Belgian city, that destruction was not so widespread as at first seemed probable.

Harbor Works Damaged

The places most seriously damaged are the harbor works, the Palace of Justice, and Antwerp station, together with several churches and many houses, but one report states that apart from these places not one hundredth part of the city has been rendered uninhabitable.

Immediately on entering Antwerp, the German commander, General von Bessler, issued a proclamation stating that the German army entered Antwerp as victors, but no harm would be done to any citizen and their property would be spared if they avoided any hostile action. Any insubordination, however, would be punished by court-martial and might result in the destruction of their beautiful city, a threat doubtless caused by a fear as to the form the "moral effect," produced on the Belgians by the loss of their great seaport, might take.

It must be admitted that in entering on this war the German authorities left no point unconsidered, but there is no doubt they overestimated the moral effect of severity in producing compliance with their wishes. Louvain and Malines did not weaken the arms of the Belgians in defending their last great stronghold, and if they are now almost without a country to defend, their resolution remains unshaken.

No inducements put forward by the attacking forces for the early surrender of Antwerp were listened to for a moment. As to the moral effect of Antwerp on English people, it is sufficient to say that immediately following the fall of the great fortress recruiting was again so eager and continuous that the various offices were kept fully occupied.

Berlin Overjoyed

Berlin, of course, was overjoyed at the success to German arms and the Unter den Linden was filled with crowds singing patriotic songs, but it is difficult to see what use it can be in the immediate future, apart from the fact that it would, if untaken, have proved a serious menace to the German troops in the event of a retreat from France through Belgium. And of course it puts a definite stop to threatening movements against the German main line of communications by King Albert's enterprising and courageous troops. But these are negative considerations, and no German would admit that the former

had anything to do with the attack on Antwerp, even if he could not say why that attack was so long delayed.

One theory put forward is that the German military authorities never counted on any resistance by the Belgians and had not made the same careful study and careful preparations in the neighborhood of Antwerp during peace that they had apparently made in the case of French fortified positions. As to the rapidity with which the overthrow of the "strongest fortified position in Europe" was accomplished, that would appear, as already remarked, to substantiate the German theory regarding the value of modern siege artillery, but on the other hand it is freely stated that the fortifications of Antwerp were not nearly so strong as was generally thought. However that may be, the progress of this campaign has more than affirmed the truth of Moltke's remark: "The history of entrenched camps is indistinguishable from the history of capitulations."

British Participate

An interesting feature of the siege of Antwerp was the fact that a British marine brigade and two naval brigades, together with some heavy naval guns, manned by a detachment of the royal navy, took part in the defense of the fortress during the last week. The greater part of this force was able to withdraw, but part of it was cut off by the German attack north of Lokeren and compelled to cross into Dutch territory, where it was interned.

Meantime in France and also in Poland the situation remains practically stationary, but signs are not wanting that the general German offensive is about to become a general offensive on both fronts. There is no doubt that the Germans have lately drawn on every source to increase their numerical strength, particularly in France, to which part of the troops released by the fall of Antwerp would doubtless proceed. A general offensive on the French front would probably be preceded by a determined attack by the German right, and the latest official communiques issued up to Oct. 13 refer to fierce cavalry fighting at La Bassee, Estaires and Hazebrouck.

La Bassee is situated to the southwest of Lille, while Estaires and Hazebrouck are considerably to the east of that place. The Berlin communique refers to the complete defeat of a French cavalry division in this region, whilst another is said to have suffered heavy losses; the French communique simply speaks of cavalry encounters.

Along the remainder of the line which now stretches roughly from St. Omer and perhaps nearer the coast to Belfort by way of Lille, Arras, Lassigny, Rheims and Verdun, the situation remains practically unchanged except for a slight advance by the Allies in the Soissons region. In the east it is reported that the great battle is not so immediate as appeared at first probable, but on the other hand there appears to be considerable fighting between advance guards of the two armies.

Strong Position Left

The Germans have evidently left their strong position on the line of the river Warta and have advanced toward the Vistula. Again, comparing the official communiques of the opposing countries, the Berlin message claims that the German advance guards have reached the river Vistula, and near Grojec south of Warsaw have captured 2000 men of the second Siberian army corps, while an official communique issued in Paris says that artillery duels have been fought by Russians and hostile columns which reached the Vistula between Ivangorod and Sandomierz.

It is not often that official statements by the opposing countries resemble each other so closely. In East Prussia where the Germans with a fortnight's advantage established themselves in a strong position on the frontier there is little change, although Berlin reports the defeat of the Russians in an attempt to encircle the German left at Schirwindt on the East Prussian frontier.

In Galicia the Austrians claim to have relieved Przemyśl and to have forced the Russian columns in Hungary back on

the Carpathians. Meantime the Russians, in accordance with an official statement issued recently, emphasizing the importance, at the moment, of secrecy, are preserving an almost complete silence. As in the west, however, so on the east the battle line is now a continuous one stretching from near the coast of East Prussia along the frontier southward to the west of Warsaw and on to the Carpathians.

On both fronts the campaign is largely

a war of railways, and by advancing from the Warta the Germans have lost considerable advantage in this respect. In Belgium, on the other hand, when the 24 forts still resisting on the Scheldt have been reduced and the new plan of completely subjugating the country has been carried, if it is carried, to a successful conclusion, the railway position of the Germans in the western theater will be made more secure.

The rest is detail. German submarines

have been active in the Baltic and the Russian cruiser Pallada has been sunk by one of their torpedoes, the Russians apparently having been less successful than the British were on a similar occasion in coping with a submarine attack which they had detected. Even more important perhaps has been the British air raid on Düsseldorf, carried out by Squadron Commander Spenser Grey, one of Mr. Churchill's guides to the art of flying. Lieutenant Marix

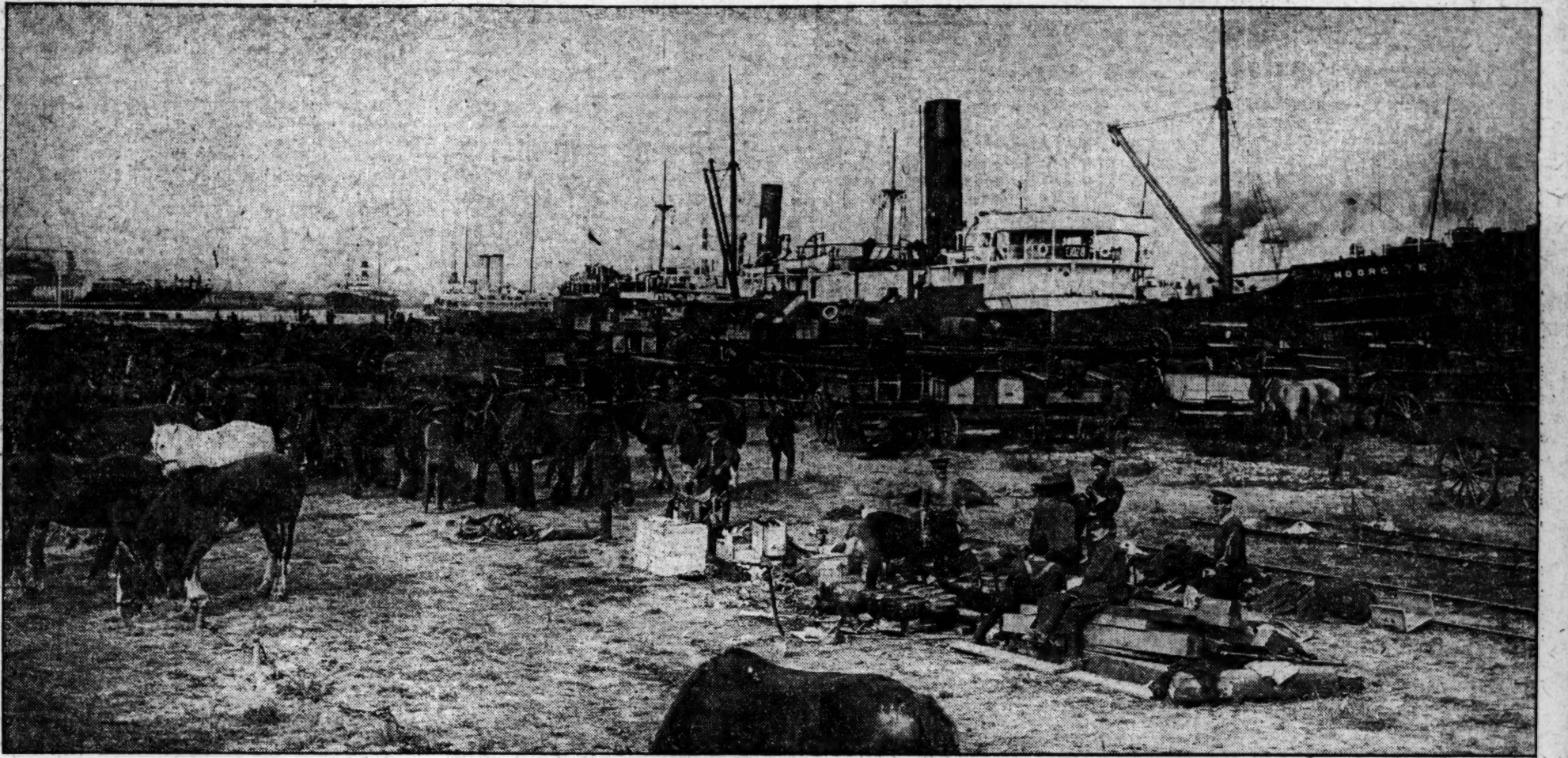
and Lieutenant Sippe. Lieutenant Marix' bombs, dropped from 500 feet, hit a shed, went through the roof and destroyed a Zeppelin. This was admitted in a Berlin official communique and was proved by the fact that flames were seen rising 500 feet into the air from the burning airship, owing to the gas having caught fire.

The feat is described as in every respect remarkable, having regard to the distance, over 100 miles, penetrated into

country held by hostile forces, and to the fact that the previous British raid had enabled the Germans to mount anti-aerial guns and take other precautionary measures.

The Germans have shown similar enterprise, but less success in flying over Paris, although in the latter case only non-combatants suffered. So far, the British airmen have not attempted to drop bombs indiscriminately over German towns.

DISEMBARKING BRITISH TROOPS ON CONTINENT FOR SERVICE IN ALLIED ARMY



(Photographed by General News staff photographer)

BRITISH RELIEF FUND CHAIRMAN ANSWERS CRITICS

Wedgwood Benn in Statement to the Press Says Committee Has Had No Intention of Keeping Money After War Period

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Considerable criticism has been directed at the administration of the Prince of Wales' national relief fund, one of the most persistent and best informed critics being Arnold Bennett, the novelist. A statement of what the fund has done and is doing has been issued to the press by Wedgwood Benn, M. P., chairman of the executive committee of the fund, "in order to remove certain misconceptions which are still current."

Up to Oct. 9 it appears that £637,000, or more than one sixth of the total amount collected, had been allotted for the two purposes of the fund, the assistance of the wives, families, and dependents of soldiers, sailors, reservists and Territorials on active service; and the prevention and alleviation of distress arising out of the war among the civil population.

The executive committee of the fund decided at the outset that the money should not be capitalized or hoarded. They had not the slightest intention of keeping any of it after the war period, but in the meantime some part of it had been prudently invested, mainly with

the treasury at 4 per cent. The committee also decided not to create new machinery for the distribution of the fund but to utilize existing agencies.

Grants for the relief of civil distress were being made to the local representative committees set up in different parts of the country, the fund committee being guided in this matter by the government distress committee, presided over by the president of the local government board. Applications were sent by the local committees to the government committee, who considered them in the light of the information supplied by their intelligence department and made recommendations accordingly.

The fund committee had met every recommendation so made on the day on which it was received and grants had been made to 143 districts. The principles governing the grants were that the money should be spent in giving employment rather than handed out in doles and that the local committee should keep a register of cases helped and should cooperate with the local bodies dealing with soldiers' and sailors' dependents, so that professional charity hunters might be foiled.

The statement also contained a defense of the selection of the Soldiers and Sailors Families Association as a distributing agency and states that the grants made by the association were distributed on a scale approved by the fund committee and every demand made by the association had been met to bring the income of the dependents of men at the front up to the level of the new government scale of allowances—12s. 6d. per week for the wife and 2s. for each child.

Additional help was granted toward paying rents in districts where they were high, and if the fund committee heard of any incompetent almoner advising that a woman should pawn her piano or anything else to pay the rent, they would get rid of him at once. In cases of

distress due to delay in receiving separate allowances from the war office, the association was authorized to advance money. As regarded the definition of dependents, the actual relationship was considered of less importance than the degree of real dependence on the soldier or sailor.

BRITISH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, England—At a meeting of the council of the Newcastle and Gateshead Chamber of Commerce recently, E. P. Martin presented a report from the advisory committee on commercial matters, and said that a subject which had occupied most attention referred to international exchange.

With the exception of France and one or two other countries the exchange was high and almost prohibitive of business. They had made certain proposals to the treasury which were considered too drastic, but with the assistance of the Associated Banking companies they had been able again to put the matter before the chancellor of the exchequer, which they were informed he was seriously considering, and hoped that in a short time they would hear something that would aid those impeded by lack of exchange.

With regard to debtors and creditors, Mr. Martin said inquiries had shown that although a good many remittances had come through, countries abroad were indebted to the district to the amount of £1,700,000.

PROTECTION FOR COPYRIGHTS OF GERMANS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The following letter by James H. Blackwood, president of the Publishers Association of Great Britain and Ireland, has recently been published in the Times:

"A large number of German copyright works are being offered to publishers at the present time for translation. In many cases the would-be translators have obtained no permission or transfer of rights from the authors of these books, and it is of course impossible to do so in existing circumstances.

"To take advantage of this state of affairs in order to appropriate the property of others would, in the opinion of this association, not only be a breach of the Berne convention, but would also do discredit to a nation which is now fighting for the maintenance of honorable obligations.

"May I express the hope that every publisher in Great Britain and Ireland who is approached in this way will refuse to publish works, the translation rights of which have not been duly assigned."

Personal Greeting Cards

with your name and address, for Christmas. Artistic designs, imported and domestic, \$1.25 per dozen upwards. If unable to call, Sample Book X C, showing over 50 styles, will be sent to any part of the country on request.

Wards BOSTON 57-61 FRANKLIN STREET

Y. M. C. A. TENTS ESTABLISHED IN BRITISH MILITARY CAMPS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The ordinary work of the Y. M. C. A. has, to a large extent, been suspended since the outbreak of war, in order that a system of recreation tents and reading rooms in the naval and military camps might be established. Since the outbreak of war it is the boast of the association that no single request for a tent has been refused, and in about 400 different places in England and Wales and eleven in Scotland, these Y. M. C. A. tents are to be found.

It is also interesting to note that for the first time the association has extended its activities to Ireland, where from Berehaven in the south to Newcastle in the north their tents are to be found. On a recent occasion Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson inspected the Newcastle tent and expressed their approval of the work done there. Some of the larger military camps have as

many as four or five of the Y. M. C. A. tents in use.

Not only are members of the regular army and Territorial forces catered for in this way, but the naval division at the Crystal Palace have had special arrangements made for their entertainment. Light refreshments are also provided with the usual facilities for letter-writing and games, and in the evenings "sing-songs" are arranged. At some of the camps special classes are held where the men are taught the art of darning socks, whilst in many places instruction in French and German is given.

Over 3000 voluntary helpers are taking part in this work, as well as the staff of the national headquarters, and 95 per cent of the general secretaries throughout the country act as supervising agents. Mr. Asquith recently inspected some of the tents and the Association received the thanks of the government for the work it is doing.



INDIANA LIMESTONE The Aristocrat of Building Materials

The Bureau of Printing and Engraving just completed at Washington, is sometimes called Uncle Sam's model factory. It is that and much more, and might better be called Uncle Sam's monumental factory. In it are printed all of our paper money, bonds and postage stamps.

This enormous building cost \$3,000,000, and its four great facades are entirely of Indiana Limestone. Its most striking feature is its great procession of fluted Indiana Limestone columns three stories tall.

The majority of Government post-office buildings are also now built of Indiana Limestone. There is no better guide for your judgment in the selection of building material than the Federal Government which takes into fullest account the tests of use, of durability, of beauty, of cost, and of the scientific laboratory.

Volume 1 of the Indiana Limestone Library, is a beautiful booklet which gives an interesting lot of information. No matter what you intend to build, begin by writing for this book. It is FREE and a sample of the stone will come with it. Our Service Bureau will be glad to answer your questions and to advise and help you. Write today.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association

BEDFORD, IND. or BLOOMINGTON, IND.



(Copyright by Topical)

General view of city of Antwerp only small part of which is said to have been destroyed by German shells

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

Choose from scores of styles—Friday and Saturday—

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

Misses' & Small Women's Departments Suits, Dresses, Coats

For weeks we have been preparing this sale—hundreds of styles have been carefully studied—many have been rejected—others have been modified to suit our needs. Some—a few—were clever enough in style, cut and workmanship and of sufficient merit as to quality and coloring, to be taken as they were. However, to complete the presentation for this great occasion many styles had to be made to our own order. Result—departments literally filled "to overflowing" with the best there is in Misses' Suits, Dresses and Coats—a few have been pictured, but you cannot judge of this great showing from these—you must see all of them.



Chinchilla Cloth Coats, circular back, wide belt, fastens high at neck. Navy, Copenhagen, seal brown and black. Value 25.00. Price...**19.50**



College Coats of check velour plush, smart wide belt, pockets, swagger collar. Colors navy, brown, black and green. Value 35.00. Price...**22.50**



Zibeline Cheviot Coats, semi-fitted Cossack style, velvet collar and cuffs, button trimmed. Navy, brown and green. Value 30.00. Price...**25.00**



Eton Blouse Suit, fur trimmed, draped circular tunic skirt, button trimmed in back. Deep blue, tete de negre, Russian green, black. Value 60.00. Price...**40.00**



Silk Corduroy Suit, twilled back, fur collar, wide belt, smart and youthful model, tailored skirt. Navy, brown and black. Value 50.00. Price...**37.50**



Semi-Blouse Suit, vest of white corduroy and chiffon velvet, velvet collar with fur edging, yoke tunic skirt; navy, brown, green and black. Value 45.00. Price...**39.50**



New Flare Coat Suit, reproduction of a Collet model, fine quality broadcloth, circular yoke skirt; navy, Russian green, brown, black. Value 35.00. Price...**25.00**



Cossack Suit, new muff collar of fur; coat showing pleats in petum, yoke skirt; colors navy, green, plum, brown and black. Value 45.00. Price...**35.00**



Silk Dancing Dresses, net tunic, wide velvet girdle finished with bouquet, short sleeves of net. Blue, mais, pink and white. Specially priced...**25.00**



Dresses of serge and serge and satin for school and office wear, full pleated and circular tunic, collars of satin and pique. Navy, brown and black. Value 22.50. Price...**15.00**



Misses' Party Frocks, meteor and satin combined with daintiness and chiffon, French flower corsage. Pink, light blue, orchid, mais, chartreuse and white. Specially priced...**25.00**

Coats for Women

Street Coats—Auto Coats—Tourist Coats—Evening Wraps

Coats of cheviot, of broadcloth, wool velour, corduroy, zibeline in plain and fancy plaid effects, of Imported mixtures, English plaids, velour plush, silk velour, velvets and satins.

Coats in lengths just right for street and afternoon wear—coats made specially for motoring, of generous length, roomy and warm—coats for evening and theatre wear—the full length kind, which protect the delicate fabrics of evening or theatre gowns. Scores of styles, yet all attractive—they are really "the survival of the fittest"—Eight are illustrated.



Cobble Yarn Coat for street wear, flare skirt, half belted effect, navy and black. Special at...**25.00**



Evening Coat of chiffon broadcloth, 48 in. Trimmed with black silk velvet. Evening shades. Specially priced...**35.00**



Cheviot Coat, kimono sleeves; striped velvet tie; 45 in.; lined throughout; green, black, brown, navy. Price...**32.50**



Corduroy Coats—40 sleeves; striped velvet in.; flare, full bottom; pleat each side of back; turned back cuff. Specially priced...**25.00**



Fancy Plaid Zibeline; lined to hip, belted front; basque front; 50 in. long; deep set-in sleeves. Prices...**16.50 and 22.50**

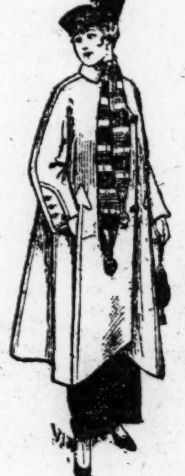


Street Coat of pebble cheviot, full length; collar of silk plush. Black, navy, brown. Specially priced...**35.00**



Chiffon Velvet Evening Wrap; full swinging back, flare skirt; fur-trimmed collar and cuffs, silk-lined, wool interlined. Black and evening shades. Price...**65.00**

Satin Evening Wrap—Marabou trimmings; silk lining, warmly interlined; black and evening shades. Price...**45.00**



SPECIALIZING RESULTS IN Fur Coat Values

It is Chandler & Co.'s policy to merchandise Fur Coats the same as coats of cloth, suits or dresses—they have effected large savings in these departments and by practising the same economies in the making of fur coats, the same results have been accomplished. The object has been not to reduce the price of the coats, but to use better quality furs, better workmanship and better finish. As an example there are

Hudson Seal & Caracul Coats

at 85.00 100.00 145.00

which are the same quality, the same style and the same careful finish as coats selling at 100.00, 125.00 and even 175.00.

There are self collars and cuffs, and contrasting fur collars and cuffs.

Again we have the privilege of showing what can be accomplished by

Specializing in Waists and Blouses at 6.50, 8.50, 11.50 to 12.75

Blouses of chiffon velvet and gold shadow lace, collar of velvet, with turnover edge of gold lace. Special at...**19.75**

Velvet Basque Waists; sleeveless basque, worn over waist of any material; finished at back with sash of satin. Special at **8.50**

Crepe Chiffon Blouses, revers of gold lace, edged with bands of colored velvet crossed in surplice effect; large flare collar. Special at...**11.50**

Chiffon Velvet 19.75

Velvet 8.50

Crepe Chiffon 11.50

Figured Lace Blouses, panel front and back, roll collar and revers of white satin; pleated frill. Special at...**11.50**

Colored Velvet Blouses, sleeves of satin, fitted collar, open at throat, collar and cuffs of velvet. Special at...**6.50**

Silk Shadow Lace Bolero Blouses, flesh chiffon lined, entire vest of chiffon, fancy ornament at front, long sleeves. Special at...**9.50**

Colored Velvet 6.50

Figured Lace 11.50

Silk Shadow Lace 9.50

Colored Velvet 6.50

Figured Lace 11.50

Silk Shadow Lace 9.50

Compose Blouses of crepe chiffon and chiffon velvet, soft pleated frill around neck, fur trimmings. Special at...**12.75**

Pussy Willow Silk Blouses, high pleated choker collar, buttons, pocket and top of collar finished with colored pipings. Special at...**6.50**

Chiffon and Satin Blouses, shawl revers, bodice and cuffs of satin; neck with pleated frill of crepe Francois. Special at...**7.50**

Pussy Willow Silk 6.50

Compose Blouses 12.75

Crepe Chiffon 7.50

Reproducing Model Neckwear at Prices of Ordinary Grades

It takes skill, labor and time to bring out a model piece of neckwear—hence model pieces are always expensive. It also takes skill and labor to faithfully reproduce them, but they can be reproduced in quantities, which naturally lessens the cost of each individual piece. This is exactly what Chandler & Co. are accomplishing in the neckwear department—saving 25%, 33% and even 50% the cost of originals.

Pique Vestee Sets, reproductions of 3.50 models, for...**2.00**
Organdie Dress Sets, reproductions of 3.50 models, for...**2.00**
Organdie Vestees, reproductions of 2.50 models, for...**1.50**
Sleeveless Guimpes, reproductions of 2.50 models, for...**1.50**
Vestee Dress Sets, reproductions of 2.00 models, for...**1.50**
Lace Vestees, reproductions of 1.50 models, for...**1.00**

Organdie Dress Sets, reproductions of 1.50 models, for...**1.00**
Pique Coat Collars, reproductions of 1.50 models, for...**75c**
Organdie Collars, reproductions of 1.00 models, for...**50c**
Net Fichus, reproductions of 1.00 models, for...**50c**
Dress Sets, reproductions of 1.00 models, for...**50c**
Medici Collars, reproductions of 1.00 models, for...**50c**

Note—These reproductions equal in style, quality and fit the originals, the only difference is the price—many are hand embroidered in attractive designs—others lace trimmed.

16-BUTTON

White Glace Gloves

2.50 "Princess Quality" Made in France

The skins were specially selected for their durability, softness and pliability. Skilled workmen cut and finished every glove with utmost care. Extra fullness and extra length in the arms, flit sewn back, and Cleopatra pearl buttons are other details that give "Princess Quality" gloves their excellent value.

Yet "Princess Quality" cost no more than ordinary gloves. Ordered months ago, from the French makers, the shipment was one of the last received from France. Hence these gloves are offered at low prices probably impossible to duplicate for at least a year.

BUILDING DAM FOR WINCHESTER, MASS., RIVER



Where the Aberjona will flow—Semi-circular foundation in foreground

GOLD PAYMENTS
CALLED FOR TO
START RESERVE

Board Requires Lawful Specie in Transfer of Deposits From Member to Central Banks and Capital Stock Subscriptions

WASHINGTON—Preparing for inauguration of the new finance law in the United States, the federal reserve board gave notice in an announcement issued Wednesday night to all banks of the new system that gold or lawful money must be used in making the transfer of reserve deposits from the present banks to the federal reserve banks, so as to fill the vaults of the 12 reserve banks with money at once and permit the ready issue of federal reserve notes to member banks.

The board announced also that this order will apply to subscriptions to be made to the capital stock of reserve banks by the member institutions, the first instalments of which are due on Nov. 2. The transfer of reserves will begin after the secretary of the treasury makes formal notification that the opening of the 12 banks is to be Nov. 16.

"The federal reserve board appeals to the patriotism of all member banks, large and small," said the board in its announcement, "to do their utmost in facilitating the difficult work now thrown upon the officers of the new reserve banks, and to do all in their power to secure for the system the greatest possible success from the beginning."

No compilation as yet has been given by the department showing the exact amount of money to be transferred.

SHIPS TO CARRY
COTTON ABROAD
BEING SOUGHT

Dyestuffs Among Commodities in Cargoes to Be Brought Back From Germany and Austria

NEW YORK—The British government having assured the state department at Washington that cotton, not being contraband, would be allowed to go through to Germany and Austria, American vessels are being sought in this port to carry abroad the first shipments.

Robert F. Rose, foreign trade adviser of the state department, in making this announcement here said the cotton would either be landed at ports in Holland and transported into Germany by rail, or would be shipped direct to Germany.

Germany will take 50,000 bales of American cotton each month, while Austria will need 25,000 bales a month, in Mr. Rose's opinion.

It is planned to have the vessels bring back dyestuffs, chemicals, sugar beet seed and potash on their return trips.

PRESIDENT SEES
HOPE FOR PEACE IN
COLORADO MINES

WASHINGTON—Hope for settlement of the Colorado coal strike was indicated by President Wilson this afternoon to James Lord, head of the mine section of the A. F. of L. It is known officially that the President has not abandoned his hope of settlement and expects to take active steps to end the mine trouble soon.

Mr. Lord favored having the government take over the Colorado mines, but did not admit that he had made this proposal directly to the President.

TOWN MOVING
A RIVER IN BIG
PARK PROJECT

Winchester Diverting Aberjona, Now Mill Race, to Become Beautiful Stream Through \$100,000 Civic Center

Within the heart of the beautiful town of Winchester the channel of the Aberjona river is being diverted today to the middle of an area that is ultimately to become the new civic center. This center is to include the site for the new postoffice, and will represent an expenditure of over \$100,000 by the town.

The Aberjona river is now nothing more than a mill race, where it passes through the center of the town. But when the present work is done the park building will have made it a pretty stream passing through a beautiful civic center.

The development includes the construction of two single-arch concrete bridges to widen the main thoroughfare where it crosses the stream, building of a dam, a promenade and a pond of some three acres.

\$90,000 for Property

Some years ago the town spent \$90,000 acquiring a mill property close to Main street and the Mystic Valley parkway which passes close to the new center. This appropriation also covered a considerable area of land along the banks of the Aberjona at this point, the old riparian rights connected with the mill, and all stream rights in relation to the ponds above the mill pond.

There is a pretty sheet of water of about 40 acres a little distance up the

stream, which is now under control of the town. The selectmen are debating on the question of dredging the mill pond for which the new dam is now under way as part of the development. It is expected that bids will soon be requested for doing this work, although it will come outside of the original appropriation.

Completion in Spring

It is hoped to complete the work by spring. The bridges carrying Main street and Waterfield road over the stream are both under way and the foundations for the new dam are in. A temporary dam above the mill pond is holding the water up to its old level in the upper reaches of the river and in the ponds.

The mill pond has been drained so that the Aberjona is confined to the old mill race. The dam foundation is ready to receive the capping stone.

The excavations are now being made for the core wall on the southern side of the dam and when the river course is transferred and the mill race filled in the core wall on the northern side will be put in. The gate for the north sluiceway is being set today and the other gate will be put in soon.

Pave River Bed

The river bed beneath the Main street bridge will be heavily paved. Just now the workmen are busy taking out the earth where the new 35-foot concrete span will bridge the new channel. The base of the northerly abutment of this bridge is already in.

The base of the southerly abutment of the Waterfield bridge has just been run in with concrete on pile foundation. It was necessary to drive the piles down 30 feet here before a firm bottom could be secured as quicksand was encountered.

The old wooden timbers that held up the Waterfield road bridge are being torn out today and preparations made for putting in the northerly abutment.

When the river has been turned into its new location the banks on each side will be shaped up and trees and shrubbery planted in accordance with the plans of Herbert J. Kellaway, landscape architect of Boston, who designed the entire improvement. A promenade will be constructed along the north bank from Main street to Waterfield road and midway between these two thoroughfares a double staircase will lead down to the river edge opposite the site for the new postoffice.

Aberjona Promenade

When the new postoffice is built it will be surrounded by a small park opening on to the Aberjona promenade on the east side and on Thompson street on the west side nearly opposite the railroad

SUFFRAGISTS IN BIG MASS
MEETING AT FOOD FAIR TODAY

Interest in the food fair at Mechanics building today is centered about the equal suffrage mass meeting late today in Paul Revere hall under the direction of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government. The speakers include Mrs. Thomas P. Curtis, Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley, Miss Kate Ryan, Mrs. A. Lister Watson of Melbourne, Australia, and Meyer Bloomfield. The Quincy and Wollaston Women's clubs are the hostesses.

Several thousand packages of fresh fish will be given away to the first woman patrons who visit the fair by the New England Fish Exchange. Several special fish chefs from the hotels of the city have been invited to illustrate to the spectators, the many delicacies that can be made from fish and a lecture on the subject will be given by H. Jaeger of the Conley-Plaza.

Chefs yesterday showed their skill in cooking pastry. Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley

All World's Typewriter
Championships

For 1914

WON ON THE
UNDERWOOD

At the Annual Business Show, New York City, October 26, 1914, Underwood carries off all honors and wins in three classes.

Emil A. Trefzger writing at 129 net words per minute becomes World's Champion Typist.

UNDERWOOD

"The Machine You Will Eventually Buy"

FINANCE BOARD CHAIRMAN
OPPOSES LARGER COUNCIL

John R. Murphy Issues Statement Saying He Does Not Favor a City Body Elected on the System of District Representation

John R. Murphy, chairman of the Boston finance commission, opposes adoption of the bill providing for a larger city council. In a statement issued last night, Mr. Murphy said he did not favor a council elected on the system of district representation.

"I am in favor of the present small city council," declared Chairman Murphy. "The experience of the city of Boston since it has had a small council has proved its efficiency and businesslike administration. The city is a business proposition and should be conducted in that manner."

"A larger council would mean that each district would send a representative to the council who would be responsible to that section only. The citizens of Boston as a whole would have no vote in the selection of district representatives and if he did not turn out as expected they would have no ballot with which to retire him."

Discrimination Called Possible

"The people of Boston have the power over their councilmen now. Why should they give up their right to vote for all of the members of that organization?"

"The adoption of a larger council would mean undue discrimination for particular

sections and the city as a whole would not be benefited. The small council has shown conclusively in its record that no part of the city is discriminated against and the interests of the city as a whole are looked after. The figures showing the appropriations made under the old system in 1908-9 as against the appropriations made by the present council in 1910-11 indicate how much better the city fares under the present system."

Charter Association Appeal

Appeal to the voters of Boston against the proposition to enlarge the membership of city council has been made by the Boston Charter Association. The statement said among other things:

"Give Boston a chance. Men and women are struggling with might and main to make this city a great city to live in, work in, study in, and do business in. We now accept the principle that our schools are best off when a few responsible and capable citizens make up the school board. It took years of hard work to fix that principle. We are on the road now to the fixing of the same principle in the running of our city affairs. Why throw sand in the bearings when our machine under the new arrangement works so well?"

HOMESTEAD COMMISSION
REPORTS ON ITS ACTIVITIES

Offering a general outline of city planning for towns and cities throughout the commonwealth, the Massachusetts homestead commission has just issued its second bulletin. The aims of such planning, it is pointed out are concerned with streets, railroads, waterways, public services; its administrative, educational and recreational property; and the development of private property.

In connection with its activities the commission redresses attention to the fact that there is an amendment proposed to the constitution of Massachusetts now

pending which was approved by the Legislature of 1914 and to become effective must be approved by the general court of 1915, and by voters at the state election in that year.

It reads: "The General Court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, subdivide, build upon and sell the same for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens; provided, however, that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof."

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD

Work at German Institutions Serious Business in Which Students, Thrown on Their Own Responsibility, Find Course Purposeful, Hardy Experience

"What is your object in university education in Germany?" was asked of a leading educator in Berlin.

"Preparing for service in the state," was his ready answer.

Preparing for Service to State

This service to the state in training begins at the preparatory schools and runs through the entire system of German education. The teachers are appointed by the state and are trained in the normal schools of the state. The examinations of importance are state examinations. There are virtually no private institutions in Germany. In every matter educationally the state controls or interferes for purposes of unity and comprehensive system. This adds to the prestige and dignity of education; it also puts limitations on possibilities of personal teaching initiative, which is given in the English system.

Universities of Germany are more nearly like the graduate professional schools in America. The German gymnasium takes the boys in cultural studies in nine years to the end of the sophomore year at Harvard. The youth is then ready for a serious, life-work preparation. The university furnishes, not four years of gentlemanly and easy-going existence, but a definiteness and directness that mark German student life as a purposeful, hardy thing. Germans have been called materialists with a purpose. There is little waste of time on athletics; virtually every man knows when he enters the university what he is going to do as a career, and he forges toward it with all energy and relentless industry.

University of Berlin

The University of Berlin is quite generally conceded to be the greatest of German universities; it is, next to Bonn, the youngest, founded in 1810. It is particularly noteworthy for its scientific research. It is the home of the seminar

method and the university which gave a new meaning to the department of philosophy in modern scholarship. During the first 30 years of its foundation, this university led the thought of the world, and since Germany's triumph over France, years ago, it has stood for the advancement of and the search for the profound facts in wellnigh every department of human knowledge.

Its role of eminent teachers includes among a multitude of great scholars, Fichte and Hegel in philosophy, and Schleiermacher and Harnack in theology; Helmholtz in physics and Momen in history; Savigny in law, and Meyer the economist.

The student life at Berlin is quite radically different from that in the American universities. In the first place every student is a church member unless he has become a "dissident." "We have no heathen in this country," said the German professor. Yet the church of Germany seems to be losing rapidly its hold upon the thinking men of the empire. Students, in fact, are leaving the church in considerable numbers. The German clergyman is an official of the government. He is schooled in Hebrew and exegesis, but he is an official with paid duties, much as a lawyer would be. There is no "free emanation" of spiritual life for him and little humanness. He officiates at weddings and other functions since he is paid to do this. The keenest thinking men have little sympathy with the church leaders and religion is still bound in the grooves of dogmatic theology.

Societies' Part Prominent

Sword fighting is still common at the University of Berlin. It is the custom of the student societies to choose the best dueller and the decision is a victory for one of the respective societies involved. There are four chief student societies and these, with the army, in which service

every man in Germany must serve one year, are called the great trimmers of youth in Germany.

In smaller cities these student societies own their building. The boys wear colors, give parties, elect their members and wear caps signifying the particular society to which they belong. Although duelling is forbidden the members of these societies are subject to its code of honor and its rules, the police being quite easily eluded by changing frequently the places where the duels are held. The German student commonly considers the duel quite as honorable as football.

The German student is thrown almost entirely upon his own responsibility after he leaves the gymnasium and enters the university. The university authorities care little, or at least pay little attention to the student's personal welfare. The professor's business is to present his subject. The professor puts the student's name in the university man's book at the beginning of the course and at the end he writes it again.

Men Have Freedom

Meanwhile the student may or may not appear at lectures. The responsibility is placed entirely upon the student, who is the architect of his own fate in the German universities. The German authorities go on the basis that he will survive if he is worth saving. He will work it out if he has the stuff in him, and if not no stipulations or coddlings will do any good. It is for this reason that there is hardly a dormitory to be found in a university in Germany. The student is allowed to reside where and as he likes. He is truly an "independent."

The result is that men of genius are brought out and, as one professor expressed it, "We have in Germany more peaks, but possibly the average range of mountains is not so high as in other countries." The German method is to let a Momen go his own way. Don't force him to attend lectures if he does not care for it! See him over there in the Royal library, with his great tomes all around him. He is studying Roman history; it is his own work, let him develop independently. This is the way of the German university.

WATCH BRACELETS
At STOWELL'S

As a direct result of the European War, importations of Watch Bracelets have practically ceased and we will be unable to obtain more for the holiday season.

We advise, therefore, an immediate selection from our present stock, which is one of the largest and most varied in New England.

Select Watch Bracelets NOW for the Holidays, and if desired we will hold for December delivery.

14kt. Gold Watch Bracelets, including many fancy and unusual shapes and designs. \$25.00 to \$200.00
Silver Watch Bracelets.....\$12.00 to \$25.00
Platinum Watch Bracelets, plain or with Diamonds, \$190.00 to \$1000.00

A. J. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter St., Boston
Jewellers for 92 Years

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

WORKERS GOING TO TASKS PRESENT WONDERFUL SIGHT

It was early in the morning—about 7 o'clock—and the sound of a steady tramp, tramp, tramp was heard along the main thoroughfares of the city. The day's work was beginning. Cars, ferries and streets were filled with the hurrying throng, and to the early riser it was a wonderful sight. For two hours the crowd surged past. It was like the waves of the ocean, which roll in at stated intervals, except that in the case of this surging of humanity they were farther apart, reaching their height once in 30 minutes, for the factories, which open at 7 o'clock, 7:30 and 8, brought great waves, which broke and plunged through their doorways at the appointed time; then at 8:30 a wave even larger than those which had preceded it gathered force and momentum, reached the doors of the department stores open ready to receive it, and burst through. Nine o'clock brought another huge wave, and this time it was largely the doors of the office buildings that swung open, stenographers, bookkeepers and all office assistants met at the doors in this on-rush, hurried on up the elevators or stairs, to the coat rooms, and finally to their desks, with key in hand, to be ready for work before the striking of the hour.

Still the Throng Swells

Like the little ripples that eddy and flow about without much apparent purpose between the big waves are those who take an early start, to be sure to be at work on time or who would have extra time for work, and the late comers, who for various reasons are not in time to join the crowd. These help to keep the picture moving, though for a time with less activity.

Men and women, young people and mere children, join to swell this throng. Alluring and enticing to many is the prospect of the day's activity. To those who work for the love of work, who find joy in the opportunity to do their best, to have a hand in meeting the demands of business, to the active, energetic person the morning rush to the commercial center is not the task that one might be led to believe. Another class find in it only a makeshift until something else turns up, finding no pleasure in the necessary action and energy involved. To the one there will be pleasures and successes in store, and to many of the latter disappointments, for the former will be more ready to avail himself of the opportunities which may open, and will be alert to find pleasure when the other could not. The one who finds joy in work is glad to enter the arena every morning and endeavor to win fresh laurels in the business world.

What an Observer Notes

Standing apart from this dense throng and watching it pass by is an experience full of interest to the student of human nature. If it does not speak of pleasure and happiness alone, it tells a prettier story than some agitators would have one believe. It speaks eloquently of hopes and ambitions of the day's work; of a hopeful outlook when earnest endeavor and hard work may be rewarded by a position of responsibility and its accompanying recompense. There are those who have left cares and responsibilities at home, and who would remain with them if it were not for the demand for bread; those who have taken up work only for the time being, as the young girl to whom the domestic life is more alluring; there is the one who uses her salary as spending money, and the one with others dependent upon her to whom the weekly income is inadequate to meet her needs; the one who has been obliged to go to work before she was out of the grammar school, and the woman whose circumstances have been reduced and whose college education brings in good returns when invested in the business world.

Some one says, "But it is hard work," and this interested observer of people, who stands at the side of the road to watch the throng pass by, replies, "Yes, very hard at times. Everything that is worth while is hard work, and this is no exception, but it brings a reward. Not only in financial returns does it pay to be a wage earner, but it aids development of character, it promotes the growth and enlargement of ideas, and has a remarkably broadening effect in both character and education if the wage earner is alert to permit it."

MOST IMPORTANT ROOM IN HOUSE

The kitchen is now looked upon as the most important room in the house, says Farm and Ranch. Anything used to be good enough for the kitchen. It was the "parlor" upon which the most money was expended. Now the woman's viewpoint is different. She loves to have a "model kitchen," papered in blue and white washable paper, for example, with blue and white enameled utensils, bright tins and shiny aluminum kettles and pans. Her table is covered with either zinc or white oilcloth tacked over the edges, and has a blue and white cloth spread over it when not in use. The zinc, by the way, makes an excellent pie and bread board, or a place to cut fowls, meat or fish.

With clean blue and white, or plain black and white linoleum on the floor, a growing plant or two in the sunny window, a chair or two, a tall stool for sitting on in almost standing position when preparing vegetables, dishwashing or ironing, and your kitchen is a model one. We are taking it for granted, of course, that there is a water back to the kitchen range and a faucet of hot water over a good sink.

LENGTH OF SKIRTS AND COATS

One piece frocks and coat suits

The one-piece frock is a trifle more important than the coat suit, says a New York Times writer. Both styles of garments are in the market, and the designers have evolved novel and interesting ideas in both. If a woman can afford frocks and suits in her winter wardrobe, she is fortunate, and she need not fret as to which will give the best service.

If a woman cannot go about with a well-filled purse or an elastic charge account, she might have the one-piece frocks made at home, or by the little dressmakers who are becoming scarce since the large shops throw out such a vast number of ready-to-wear clothes at small prices.

She alone can be the judge of what style of suit is the best to buy, but she must beware of the over long coat and the over long skirt. If the skirt were narrow, the silhouette would be exactly the same as it has been for five months, with the long plaited tunic over a narrow underskirt; but the arbiters of fashion have widened the hem and taken the width from the hips, and eliminated the drapery and given us a straight line from the nape of our neck to the turn of our heel, broken only below the knees.

The dictum that calls for a very short walking skirt is being widely followed, and it is a convenient and comfortable fashion, but it can be overdone in a conspicuous way. The woman who has her dignity to preserve should watch carefully every eighth of an inch that a dressmaker is taking off the hem.

After the length of the skirt is decided pay attention to the length of the coat, also to its flare. While the long coat with its circular pelum is assuredly the most fashionable, there are many types of short coats that are in style. There is a revival of the old-fashioned covert cloth coat with many seams at the back, cut away in the front, with a high turnover collar; it is worn with a plaid skirt of brown and yellow or a skirt of its own fabric. There is a Callot model made of this ribbed cloth which is having a good deal of success.

The best reason against giving a high price for a coat suit this winter is that a one-piece gown is the desired garment for all indoor occasions. Time was when the jacket and skirt with different blouses served for all the day

SOFT WATER IN THE CISTERN

In making a new concrete cistern all that is necessary to have rain water soft from the first is thoroughly to coat the walls by using two parts cement and one part lime in water to make a rather thick wash, says the Michigan Farmer. Apply with a brush until the walls have a glazed appearance. In four or more hours wash the walls down thoroughly by using 10 to 15 gallons of water and a broom. Repeat the washing later with the water and the cistern will be ready for rain water and give no further trouble.

PAPER PATCHED

When the wall paper happens to need a patch, and the new paper is conspicuously bright compared with the old, hang the new piece in the sunshine, watch closely, and you will find that it will soon sun tone to match the old paper, says the Mother's Magazine. You may then patch your wall and the patch will be hardly noticeable.

FRENCH KNOT IN SECURE SHAPE

French knots as a trimming are decorative, but not so serviceable as the tiny satin stitch dot, especially where the embroidery is to have frequent washing. There are several ways of making French knots, says the Tacoma Tribune. To make a secure one bring the needle up through the material, take a small back stitch, wind the thread or silk two or three times around the needle and draw it through, holding the coils down with the left thumb. Then insert the needle over the edge of the coils in the same hole to make the knot secure. If the material is not transparent the thread may be carried from knot to knot on the under side, otherwise it must be fastened with a few over and over stitches.

FASHIONABLE DAINTY FROCK

With gathered flounce and puffed tunic

It surely will be difficult to find a prettier, daintier frock than this one, yet when it is analyzed it becomes simple, and any ambitious girl can make one for herself.

The foundation skirt is all in one piece with the edges lapped at the back, and the straight, gathered flounce and puffed tunics are arranged over it.

The bodice is one of the simplest in the world, consisting of two straight pieces of lace with a full over-portion of silk.

As shown here, the material is the soft-finished taffeta and the color is a wonderful shade of coral.

In the back view the same frock is shown without the lace flouncing, with hemstitched chiffon for the bodice, and that way is quite as fashionable as the more elaborate one.

It is the season of lovely silks, and both liberty and charmeuse satins will be used, as well as taffetas, while the new crepes are wonderfully lovely, and there are new Ottoman silks that are quite soft enough to be handled in just this way.

For the 16-year size, the bodice will require 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide for the foundation, 1½ yards of lace 14 inches wide, and one half yard 44 inches wide for the over-portion; the skirt will require four yards. 36 or three yards 44, with two yards of lace flouncing 20 inches wide.

The patterns (8108 and 8207) are cut in sizes for misses 16 and 18 years of age. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address, 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WHAT BUSINESS GIRL CAN DO TO BETTER HER PROSPECTS

When the young girl in the business world realizes what her opportunities are for shaping her own financial destiny it will do away with much of the wonderment about the future, for she will know that she has much more to do with making it what she would have it than she had thought possible. She will learn that she cannot sit down and calmly wait for fortune to smile upon her, for the smiles of fortune are showered only upon those who are up and doing. Good things, which in the business world usually mean responsible positions with high salaries, come to the one who goes

out to meet them by improving and fitting herself to receive them.

The one who is sufficiently in earnest to use all of her spare moments in making herself fitted for a better position when it comes will find that increasing her knowledge on a wide variety of subjects will be of much value to her. Character-building, success-building books are as interesting as they are instructive, and all the more interesting to the reader if there is a real intent, a positive desire to make the most of herself. The passing hours carry with them many opportunities for advancement and improvement which may not return again.

It is noticeable that those who are giving thought to bettering their education are usually the ones who are giving a more intelligent service to their employers, and means that they are going to meet the bigger opportunities and will be fitted to recognize and grasp them when they see them.

The carpenter, plumber or skilled mechanic of any kind would not think of beginning a difficult piece of work without a full kit of tools, and merely keeping in touch with the news of the day is not sufficient to broaden one's character and enlarge the outlook as a few minutes of real solid reading will do. Trying to work with a narrow vision is like the mechanic trying to work with a limited number of tools.

Much time must necessarily be spent by city workers in cars while riding to and from work and the ride seems much shorter if spent in the company of a good book, and making friends of our books surely shortens the road to success. It is not alone the books which pertain especially to our line of work, although such books are invaluable, but those which in any way will broaden one's outlook or help in any way in the development of character.

POPULAR COLORS

Geranium red is still listed as a popular color and some suits of geranium red wool have been seen among the newest models, says a New York Times writer. Brilliant red is used in velvet evening frocks. That deep shade of blue called midnight is a popular color in velvet, in which it is especially rich and beautiful, and sapphire blue is another popular shade of that color. Purple is used, sometimes combined with cerise or American Beauty red.

TRAVELING TIP

Lace collars, jabots, ribbons and similar articles can be carried without musing in a suit case if they are placed between the different leaves of a magazine. This takes up little room, and if you prefer, the laces can be placed between tissue paper before being put in the magazine.—Toledo Blade.

Ideas in

Tableware



Spode Tower Pattern

A Favorite in
Copeland
English Earthenware

The decoration is a rich
Cobalt Blue Landscape
design with heavy embossed
white edges.

Open stock patterns:
Dinner Plates - .50
Breakfast Plates - .25
Bread and Butter Plates 1.50
Sauce Plates - .10
Sugar - .25
Cream - .50

106 Piece Dinner Set \$23.70

We have on display
over 200 Open Stock
Dinnerware patterns

Burley & Company

7 North Wabash Avenue

CHICAGO

COOKING RECIPES

BANANA PUFF PUDDING

One cupful of flour, a pinch of salt, one half cupful of milk, two thirds cupful of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two eggs, three bananas, juice of half a lemon. Sift the flour, salt and baking powder into a bowl, beat and add the eggs, then add the milk so as to form a light batter. Peel, scrape and cut the bananas into slices, squeeze the lemon juice over them and let them stand for 10 minutes. Grease a baking dish, pour the batter into it, then put in the fruit and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a moderate oven for half an hour and serve with a hot, sweet sauce.

PINWHEELS

Two cupfuls of flour, one quarter teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of raisins, two tablespoonfuls of lard or butter, one cupful of brown sugar. Pass the flour, salt and baking powder through a sieve, rub in the lard or butter lightly with the tips of the fingers, then mix to a little stiffer than biscuit dough with the milk. Roll out into an even sheet, spread with the sugar and raisins, then roll the dough up over these like a jelly roll. With a sharp knife, cut into slices about three quarters of an inch thick, lay cut side up on a greased baking pan; bake quickly. Serve hot.

BROWN SUGAR SAUCE

One cupful of brown sugar, juice of one lemon, one cupful of water, one egg. Cook the sugar and water together until they form a heavy syrup, pour this over the egg which has previously been well beaten, then return to a double boiler and cook over hot water for a moment. Just before serving add the lemon juice, pouring this in slowly and beating all the time it is being added.—Pictorial Review.

WORTH KNOWING

Eggs will not crack when boiling if the shells are first dipped in cold water.

An old toothbrush is excellent for brushing the charred part off the lamp-wicks.

The cereal left over from breakfast can be fried in slices for the next morning.

It helps in the kitchen to use zinc on the working table.

A bit of alum will keep starch fresh for use several days.

A few drops of eucalyptus oil will remove obstinate grease spots.—Dallas News.

NAMING THE FARM

Naming the farm is fun. Farming the name is business. Put it on the barn, and on the mail box, and on the letters that go into the mail box; put it on the crates and barrels you haul to market. Aim for quality in all the name stands for, says Farm and Fireside. Make it your trademark, and it will increase your trade in the market.

CANDLES ADORN DINING TABLE

Candles form the most effective of the inexpensive means of lighting the dining table, says the Buffalo Express. There is an intimacy and charm about candle light that no other light gives. There is much variety, too, in the way in which they can be used.

Silver candlesticks are always good. There are also some charming ones of cut glass that add sparkle and light to the table. Some in black and white Vienna pottery have gained much popularity lately with the vogue for everything black and white for interiors. For the expensively furnished table, nothing is more attractive than pressed colonial glass candlesticks. They come in a wide variety of attractive shapes.

GRATERS COMBINED

A new device is a combination of three graters of various sizes: one with very large openings for scraping vegetables, a second size for such foodstuffs as cheese and bread, and a third very fine grater for nutmeg, says the Pictorial Review. Not only is it a space saver, but it is one of the most convenient little articles that you could hang up in your kitchen. It is made of heavy tin, with strong hinges and a handle.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Oatmeal Macaroons

Come all ye little, would-be cooks
And join our merry band;
Learn to prepare the toothsome foods
Enjoyed throughout the land.
Put on your caps and aprons quaint,
Set out two bowls and spoons
And butter well your biscuit-tins
For oatmeal macaroons!

The sugar and the butter mix
Till creamy as can be,
Then add the beaten yolk of egg
And stir most thoroughly.
In another bowl the dry things put,
The oatmeal and the salt,
Stirred with the baking powder till
They blend without a fault.

Next, mix the contents of the bowls,
And add vanilla, too;
And last the well-whipped white of egg
Most thoroughly mixed through.
Then drop the mixture from a spoon,
Two inches space between,
In little bits no larger than
A tiny lima bean.

—St. Nicholas.

The Traveling Shop

Have you seen the up-to-date knife grinder? asks the Daily Chronicle (London). You know the old-fashioned knife grinder who trundled his stones and tools on a kind of wheelbarrow and chanted the monotonous cry of "Knives and scissors to grind." The up-to-date knife grinder is very different. He has a complete shop mounted in a roomy four-wheeled cart, and filled with a va-

riety of grindstones, polishing stones, lathes, and other implements capable of dealing with anything that has an edge. From a scythe or a chopper to a razor. Will his example of taking his shop to his customers be followed by other tradesmen? Shall we have the barber on wheels soliciting the privilege of shaving or haircutting in his perambulating saloon? Will the boot repairer mend our boots at the door while we are shaving or the repairing tailor neatly press our clothes while we are having the morning tub? Indeed, there are endless possibilities for enterprising tradesmen to follow in the lead of the up-to-date knife grinder.

Daily Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Shellbark.

Two birds are hidden in each sentence, one of them spelled backwards:
1. When you knock I tear down stairs until I arouse the whole house.
2. When I borrow Renslow's rake I may as well get his hoe too.
3. O pshaw, Karl Law or Charlie Blake is coming up the path.
4. He calls his nephew or raps on his door, inviting him to breakfast beside a gleaming urn.
5. How lovely the narcissus looks to-night.
6. My umbrella rib is going to be mended, the third rib tackled by John this year.
7. My bureau kiekshaws would make a museum curator rapturous.
8. If Mac awakens before 5, tell Reg an attempt to get him to sleep again might succeed.
9. When John returns for a bite, a little soup might be warmed for him.

CHIEF ELECTION INTEREST IN U. S. CONGRESSIONAL

Forecast Says, Tuesday's Balloting Will Leave Democracy in Control of Senate and House, With a Decreased Lead

Special to the Monitor from the Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—The chief interest in next Tuesday's general election centers around Congress, both branches of which are now controlled by the Democrats by substantial majorities. The entire membership of the House, 435, will be elected, and one third the membership of the Senate, 32. For the first time the new amendment to the constitution providing for the direct election of senators will be put into operation. Three senators in isolated cases have already been elected under the new amendment, but next Tuesday will mark its first general use.

Of the 32 prospective Senate vacancies 16 are Democratic and 16 Republican. Louisiana has already elected a Democrat to succeed Senator Thornton, which leaves only 15 of the Democratic states to be accounted for. Of these 15 it is confidently expected that 12 will return—Democrats—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada. There is more or less uncertainty about the Senate result in Indiana, Oregon and Kentucky.

Uncertainty in Republican States
Uncertainty is the rule in a number of the 16 states whose retiring senators are Republicans. These states are: New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Idaho, Utah, California and Washington. Even if the Republicans were to elect their candidates in all 16 of these states, they would only be holding their own, and would not be in control of the Senate.

The uncertain Republican states are New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Kansas. The Republican candidates may be elected in all, or they may be elected in none. The political forecasters are not making claims either way.

It is reasonable to suppose that the Republicans will elect their senatorial candidates in Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Utah, California, Washington and possibly in Vermont.

Democrats Are Expected to Retain Control of House but With Smaller Majority
That the Democrats will retain control of the House of Representatives, but by a greatly reduced majority, is the opinion among those who are well informed. The present Democratic membership of the House is 290, which gives the party a majority of 145. This margin is unusually large, and has never been retained by any party in the history of the country for a period longer than two years. These wide margins are always the result of abnormal conditions, and as soon as a reasonable degree of normality is resumed the majority in the House, while it may still be retained by the same party, declines. That is expected to be the case this year. The most confident of Democratic forecasters, when talking privately, do not claim a majority of more than 35 to 50 in the next House. Such a majority would enable them to do more efficient work than was possible in the House as present made up.

Democrats Sure of Two Hundred
So far as may be known in advance of the election, there are about 200 districts in which the Democrats are fairly certain to elect their candidates and 163 districts in which it seems equally certain that the Republicans will be successful. The Progressives can count on not more than one to three districts, according to the most careful estimates. This leaves about 60 districts in doubt. If the Democrats were to carry all of the doubtful districts, they would still fall short of their present majority of 145. With these doubtful districts equally divided between the Republicans and the Democrats, the Democratic majority in the House would be 47.

The Democratic House losses will probably be heaviest in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and some of the states beyond the Mississippi.

The Republicans would feel that they had a better outlook for carrying the House if it were not for the popularity of President Wilson in all parts of the country.

The unvarying report from all quarters is that he is stronger than his party. That is why so many Democratic candidates for office are asking him to write letters in their behalf. That is why the members of the cabinet, in their campaign speeches, are making the President the text of all that they say, and urging the voters to sustain him by electing a Democratic Congress. It is interesting to know that about 1,500,000 copies of the President's letter to Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, House leader, commending Congress, have been printed and widely distributed throughout the states where the contest is closest. That letter is the most widely circulated document of the campaign, in any political party.

Country Has Opportunity to Measure General Trend by the Result in Five States
There will be an opportunity for the country to make a rather accurate measure of general political sentiment

HIGH SCHOOL ERECTED AT GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Profiting by its ample transportation advantages, Gloversville has gradually built up its manufacturing interests, two of which have brought the city world-wide renown. It is the center of the glove making industry and the preparation of glove and shoe leather also has become a large activity here. Educational advantages of Gloversville are excellent. There are nine public schools, including a fine high school building of modern construction. Many fine church edifices line Gloversville's thoroughfares.

The city has one of the most attractive locations in the East, being near the southernmost peaks of the Adirondack mountains. Pleasure seekers find many beautiful lakes in this vicinity.

Gloversville is in Fulton county, nine miles north of the New York Central and 10 miles from the West Shore railroad and the Erie canal.

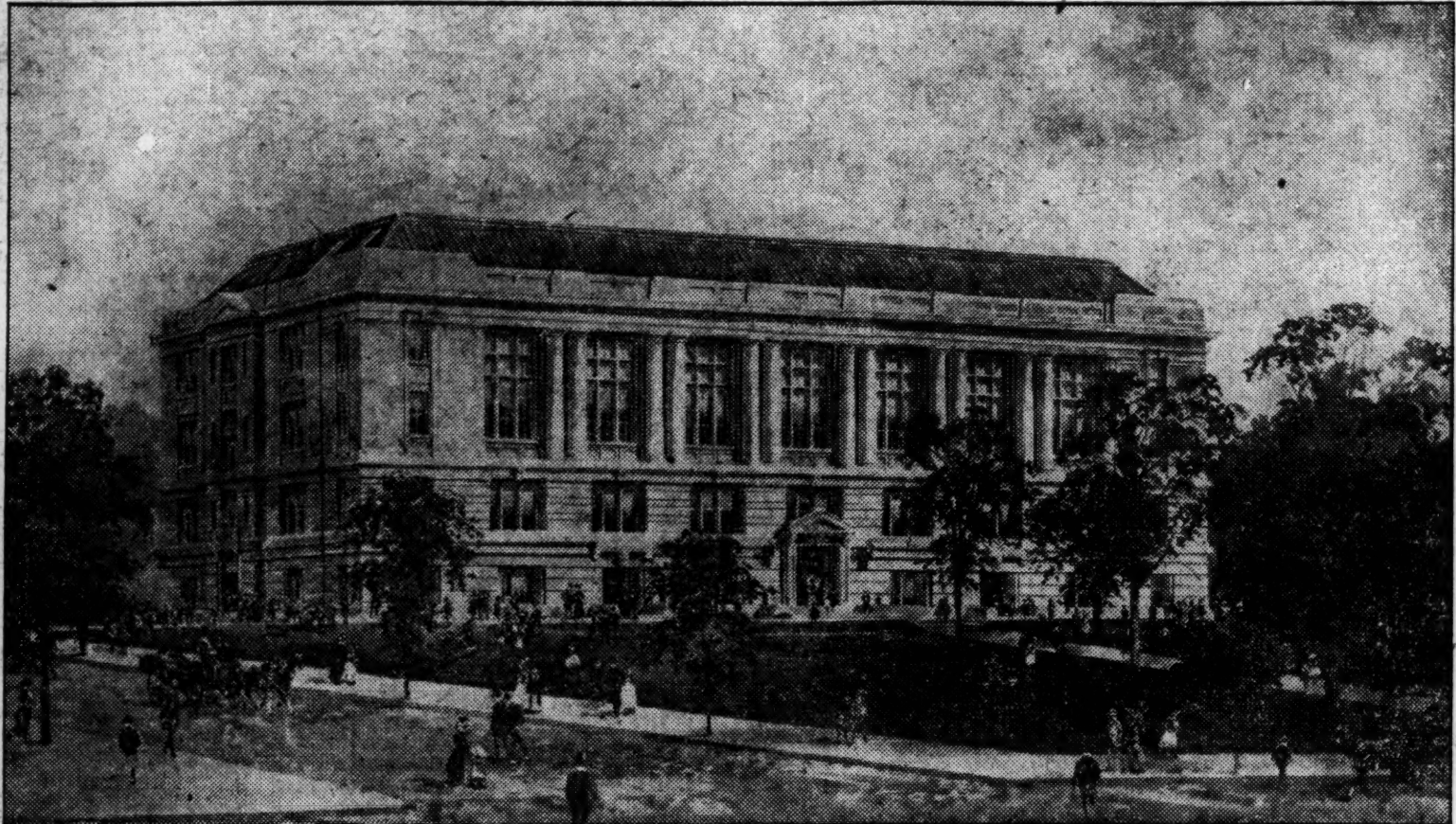
The railroad facilities include the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railroad and the Cayadutta electric railroad, which two systems connect with trains east and west on the main line at Fonda. Two lines of electric street cars traverse this city and the surrounding country.

It was in 1809 that the glove industry originated in Kingsboro, now a part of Gloversville, and it has always been centered in this locality. Here also are the supply houses that provide everything necessary for the successful conduct of the enterprise for which the city is best known.

Two thirds of the population, above 15 years of age, are employed in these two industries, and at least one third of the work on gloves is done in private homes. There are also a large number of smaller, but important industries. They are 125 glove factories, 37 shoe and glove leather mills, six paper box factories, two pocket-book manufactories, five makers of glove tools, one knitting mill, as well as silk mills, button factories, dye works, wooden box and carriage makers, flour and feed mills, iron and brass foundries, machine shops, factories for the manufacturing of glue, piano leather, shirts, soap brush backs, suspenders, shoes and granite works.

These concerns represent a total invested capital of over \$5,000,000, produce \$17,000,000 worth of goods each year and employ from 12,000 to 15,000 operatives.

Gloversville has a population now estimated at 22,500. There are two daily newspapers, five modern hotels, two banks, 50 miles of streets, many of which are paved or macadamized, 21 miles of sewers, a water supply obtained from the hill and mountain region north of the city and of great purity. The postoffice here is one of the most important in the state and its receipts are constantly increasing. The free library is well equipped and liberally patronized. Gloversville has a property valuation of about \$7,000,000.



If it will study carefully the election returns from New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Ohio. The campaign issues in these states present about every phase of prevailing political bias. The same issues are not being emphasized in each state, but the aggregate of the issues covers pretty well the political ground of the present hour.

The Contest in New York
The New York contest ought to throw important light on the Progressive party's future. Colonel Roosevelt is leading the Progressive campaign in person, and doing his utmost to secure a heavy vote. Very likely, there are few Progressives in the state who will stay away from the polls on election day. The total Progressive vote in New York this year, therefore, compared with the same vote in 1912, should be instructive—more so than in those states where no particular effort has been made to poll the full Progressive strength.

Tariff Is Bay State Issue
The chief issue in Massachusetts is the tariff. Samuel W. McCall, for years a prominent member of the House of Representatives, where he was one of the recognized leaders of the protectionist forces in the Republican party, is a candidate for Governor against Governor Walsh, Democrat and low tariff man, who defends the Underwood-Simmons law. There are of course other issues in Massachusetts, but the understanding in Washington is that the tariff overshadowed them all; and if so, the count of the votes ought to throw a good deal of light on the condition of national public opinion so far as the new tariff law is concerned.

Penrose Figures in Pennsylvania
In Pennsylvania, also, the tariff is a leading issue. Senator Boies Penrose, a candidate for reelection, is keeping it well in the foreground. Pennsylvania has been a large beneficiary as the result of high protection, but it has not been so solidly Republican for the past few years as to render the election result of a foreign conclusion. In Pennsylvania the chief issue, however, is the issue against the continuation of Senator Penrose in his old time position as political leader. In other words, the Progressives and the Democrats in that state are uniting in a demand that "boss rule" must be abolished, and therefore that Senator Penrose must be defeated. The outcome will shed interesting light on what Pennsylvania Republicans think not only about the tariff, but also about Senator Penrose.

Illinois Considering Sullivan
In Illinois the contest is an exact duplicate of the contest in Pennsylvania, but with party positions reversed. While in Pennsylvania it is a Republican leader who is being opposed, in Illinois it is a Democratic leader. Roger Sullivan is the Democratic leader of Illinois what Boies Penrose is to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and a concerted movement is on foot to retire him. Like Penrose, Sullivan is a candidate for the Senate. Senator Sherman, the Republican senatorial candidate, is trying to make the tariff an important issue in the campaign, and is succeeding to some extent, but the Sullivan issue overshadows the tariff in Illinois just as the Penrose issue overshadows in Pennsylvania. These two contests will tell the country something that it doesn't know at present about the personal strength of political leaders in general, and what has been accomplished since 1912, when one of the campaign cries was "let the people rule."

Old-Time Affair in Ohio
Ohio has this year an old-fashioned contest, with the tariff in the fore-

ground, and with personalities playing no important part. All national issues are being emphasized and the result of the voting next Tuesday should indicate in a clearer way even than the result in Massachusetts precisely how the country views the new tariff law and the various other constructive acts of the Wilson administration.

Ballot on Prohibition and Equal Suffrage Issues Holds Wide Interest in Many Places

Of much interest will be the poll on the prohibition and the equal suffrage issues. In seven states, Nevada, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Missouri and Ohio, the question of equal suffrage has come up in the form of proposed amendments to the constitutions of those states. Experienced suffrage campaigners are making no detailed predictions concerning what the election will bring forth. They are simply doing the best they can with the means at their disposal. They are hopeful of extending the scope of woman suffrage, but do not undertake to make a forecast of the outcome by states, beyond saying that they expect to win in three or four of the seven.

The prohibition issue is probably of greater interest this year than it ever has been in a general election in the United States. Five states are to vote on the question of absolutely forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors at retail—Washington, Oregon, California, Colorado and Ohio; the three Pacific coast states, an intermountain state, and a state in the heart of the middle West.

In the Pacific coast states there are three in full woman suffrage, which fact has made it possible for the prohibition question to be raised. The prohibitionists feel confident they will win in these three far western states. They believe that the votes of the women, which they say will be cast for prohibition quite solidly, will make more than a majority of the total vote when added to the votes of that proportion of the men favoring prohibition. The most that the anti-prohibition forces are saying in these three states is that the contest is bitter, and that the result will be close.

In Colorado and Ohio
In Colorado there have been no means of ascertaining the strength of the prohibition movement. The contest has been vigorous, and both sides are claiming the victory. Ohio for years has been partially "dry" under local option laws.

The vote this year will determine whether statewide prohibition is to take the place of local option. As in the Pacific coast states, there is a feeling that prohibition is to win. In Ohio, however, women do not have the vote. The state defeated an equal suffrage amendment to its constitution several years ago. If it should go for prohibition next Tuesday, it is claimed that Indiana and Illinois will follow its lead in the near future. Prohibition sentiment is very strong in these three states, where local and other conditions are quite similar.

Already there are 10 states in which there is statewide prohibition—Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia and Virginia. It will be recalled that Virginia voted on the prohibition question about a month ago, and carried it by a majority of more than 30,000. The new law will become operative at the end of 1915.

ISSUE OF PARTY ENROLMENT IN HANDS OF VOTERS

Residents of Towns and Cities Throughout the State Are Notified of Referendum Questions to Be on Election Ballot

Voters throughout Massachusetts are receiving from their respective city or town clerks pamphlets telling of the acts of the Legislature that are to be submitted to them on a referendum at the state election, Nov. 3, for acceptance or rejection.

Among them is the act to abolish party enrolment, which proposes a sweeping change in the nomination machinery of the state. It has become a prominent issue in the campaign, some claiming that the enrolment system tends toward too much publicity of ones political affiliations and others asserting that the proposed change will lead to "packed" primaries whereby voters of one party are often enabled to nominate a weak candidate of their opponents.

Efforts were made by the framers of the bill to meet both these claims. It was planned to do away with undue publicity by giving to all voters at the primaries the same kind of a ballot. It was aimed to prevent voters of one party from helping to nominate a candidate of a rival party by providing that his ballot should be invalid if marked for candidates of more than one party.

Special Ballot Provided
To this end, the act provides that the proposed uniform ballot shall contain columns for each of the political parties, all the candidates of a party to appear in that party's column. The voter may mark as many candidates as he is entitled to but he must confine his crosses to one of the several columns. A single vote for a candidate in a second column invalidates the ballot.

It has been pointed out that even this system does not prevent voters from helping to nominate a candidate in a party other than their own for each voter in the privacy of his polling booth may choose any column he wants. This has been the principal ground of attack by the opponents of the new act during the campaign.

Answer Objection
Supporters of the measure defend it on this point by saying that while it is true that the question of choice of party columns is left to the individual, the bulk of the electorate would not be likely to vote for a candidate of an opposing party at the expense of not being entitled to vote for any candidates of their own party.

There are contests within all parties to get nominations and it is claimed that the average voter who attends the primaries is interested first of all in one or more of the candidates of his own party who are working for nominations. It is argued that this average voter will not forfeit his right to vote for these candidates in order to try, by voting in the column of an opposing party, to nominate weak opposition parties.

Many Local Questions
Most of the cities and many of the towns at the election will vote on referenda relating to local subjects, such as vacations or half holidays for municipal

employees, construction of public works, playgrounds, etc., or changes in the municipal charters. Of special interest to the Boston voters is the proposed enlargement of the city council from nine to 17 members, which is opposed by Mayor Curley and most of the civic and business organizations of the city and favored by most of the Democratic leaders of Boston.

Three towns, Westfield, Revere and Attleboro are to vote on the question of changing their town form of government for a city government.

Secretary Garrison in Appeal

An appeal for support of the Democratic national administration was made at the Springfield Democratic rally last night by Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war. He told of the important measures enacted during President Wilson's term and of the President's efforts to deal justly with Mexico. The results of the administration's work entitled the Democrats to continuance in office at Washington, in Mr. Garrison's opinion.

Declaring that the country must learn to think and act nationally, he counselled his hearers not to be influenced too much by local issues in voting at the polls this year. The defeat of the Democratic candidates would be taken as a rebuke to the President and the Democratic Congress, he said. The voters should also beware of blaming the Democratic party for conditions which may have arisen as a result of the war in Europe.

Gov. Walsh Praised

The work of Governor Walsh as chief executive of Massachusetts was praised by Secretary Garrison. The candidacy of Edward M. Lewis for Congress in the second district was strongly endorsed. Speaking of the reorganization of the health department of Massachusetts, Governor Walsh said that he would shortly appoint the advisory council which is to serve with the health commissioner as directing head of the department.

The rally was held in the auditorium and was attended by about 2000. There was enthusiasm and optimism about the result of the campaign. The Governor was late in arriving because of other speaking engagements, but most of the audience remained to hear him.

Today, Governor Walsh is making one of the longest trips of the campaign in his tour of the first and third congressional districts. He is scheduled to speak at Westfield, Huntington, Chester, Lee, Lenox, Pittsfield, Palmer, Warren, West Brookfield, East Brookfield and Spencer. His evening rallies are to be Worcester and Fitchburg.

Mr. McCall at Brockton

At rallies in Brockton and Quincy last night, Samuel W. McCall, Republican candidate for Governor, made one of his specific charges against the Democratic administration. Not only had the state tax increased about \$750,000 during Governor Walsh's administration, he said, but there had been a bigger total increase in expenditures than was indicated by this sum. This had been offset, Mr. McCall charged, by transferring to the treasurer's department a fund of \$400,000 which had been accumulated from prison industries and was intended to be used for the building of a new state prison at Charlestown. The increase in the state tax would have been over a million, said Mr. McCall, if this fund had not been used to pay a part of the state's bills. He held the Democratic tariff bill partly responsible for lack of employment in some of the Brockton factories. Governor Walsh was criticized by

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Mr. McCall for not appointing a medical examiner for Suffolk county, a vacancy having occurred Jan. 16, 1914, and an ex-cise commissioner for Boston to fill a vacancy which expired five months ago.

Grafton B. Cushing, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, reviewed the history of Democratic control of the city of Boston at a Republican rally at Amherst last night. Such conditions had resulted, he said, that the state was obliged to appoint a police commissioner to handle the police department, a finance commission to guard the city's treasury and commissions to take over other problems as parks and water and sewerage. While this appears to be interference with local self-government, Mr. Cushing said that the action was justifiable under the circumstances and no right thinking person would have had it otherwise. In his opinion, if the Democrats got control of the Legislature, this system would be changed and there would be a return to former conditions.

Mr. Guild on Tariff

Former Governor Curtis Guild spoke at the Amherst rally on the Democratic national tariff program, holding it responsible for serious loss of markets abroad.

Former Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham spoke at a Republican rally at Allston hall, ward 25, Boston, last night and read a eulogistic letter from Joseph Walker, Progressive candidate for governor, to Mr. McCall.

The campaigning of Congressman Gardner, Republican, is to be confined largely to an automobile tour of his district Friday and Saturday. His campaign managers feel that he is so sure of reelection that much further campaigning is unnecessary.

Big Progressive Rally

One of the largest Progressive rallies of the campaign was that held in the Malden auditorium last night, with Mr. Walker and Charles S. Bird as the principal speakers. Senator Charles M. Cox and other local Progressive candidates also spoke. Alvan T. Fuller presided. It was estimated that over 1000 attended. As one way of getting more revenue for the state, Mr. Walker urged a tax on the unearned increment of land.

Mr. Bird advocated a longer term for the Governor of the commonwealth with a provision for a recall if desired by the voters. He would give the Governor power to appoint some of the department heads now elected by the people. An annual election of Governor tends to put the Governor at the mercy of his political associates, who are constantly reminding him of the next election and urging him to act as political expediency dictates, said Mr. Bird.

Prohibition Campaign

Alfred H. Evans, the Prohibition gubernatorial candidate, speaking at

Northampton last night, said that national prohibition was desirable on economic as well as on moral grounds. He told of the low efficiency tests of users of alcoholic liquors. Urging Republicans to vote the Prohibition ticket, he asked any Prohibitionists who felt they could not support him to vote for Mr. Walker, Progressive, who has endorsed national prohibition.

The Harvard Republican Club is scheduled to have a rally this afternoon with Messrs. McCall and Cushing among the speakers.

Among the leading rallies scheduled for tonight are the following:

Republican

Malden—Samuel W. McCall, Congressman Roberts, Councilor McGregor and James F. Cavanagh.
Lynn—John L. Bates, McCall, Charles Cabot Johnson and Col. E. C. Plummer of Bath, Me.

Chelsea—McCall, Roberts and Henry C. Atwell.

Boston—Albert P. Langtry.

Waltham—Grafton D. Cushing.

Marlboro—Carter and Joseph Monette.

Acton, Littleton and Ayer—Congressman Rogers, Frank P. Bennett, Jr., and Channing Cox.

Milton—Weeks, Samuel J. Elder, Edward A. Thurston and Guy A. Ham.

Braintree—Ham and Senator Louis F. R. Langelier.

Cambridge—N. E. Nash and F. W. Manning.

Stoneham—Grafton D. Cushing, Frederick W. Dallinger and Wilton Fay.

Progressive

Chelsea—Charles Sumner Bird, Arthur M. Huddell and Miss Mulray.

Wintrop—Bird, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tiltinghast, Huddell.

Revere—Mrs. Tillinghast, Huddell.

Cliftondale—Frederick P. Glazier.

Lynnfield Centre—Glazier and George A. McKinnon of Brookline.

Dorchester, Codman square—John Vaughan.

Springfield—Joseph Walker, Russell A. Wood, Judge John Hildreth, Halbert P. Gardner of Maine.

Sharon and Foxboro—James P. Magenis.

Democratic

Leicester (open air) and Westboro—Speakers at both places, Henry Schaffer of Boston, W. L. V. Newton, A. J. B. Cartier; at Leicester, Governor Walsh; at Westboro, Assistant Attorney-General Eyles.

Taunton, Attleboro and North Attleboro—Speakers at all places, Lieutenant-Governor Barry, State Auditor Pope, Mayor Curley of Boston, Assistant Attorney-General John Cochran.

Marblehead, Beverly, Manchester, Gloucester and Rockport—Speakers at all places, State Treasurer Mansfield, Attorney-General Boynton, John F. Fitzgerald, Assistant Attorney-General Riley, Christopher J. Fay.



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WASHINGTON STREET at SUMMER, BOSTON

Argentina Keeps Roca Cup and Colombia Invites Trade

BRAZIL MEETS DEFEAT IN BIG FOOTBALL MATCH

Buenos Aires Turns Out to Witness Annual Contest for Honor Among South Americans—Conference Promotes Sports

Buenos Aires, A. R.—The South American football season has just closed, Argentina gaining the victory over Brazil in the great annual contest for the possession of the General Julio Roca cup. No match has ever caused more general interest, and the Metropolitan League of Athletic Sports of South America, which managed the event, is being congratulated on all sides for the able manner in which it was handled.

The score which secured to the Argentine club the possession of the trophy offered by the one time President of the republic was 3 to 0. The Brazilian players, striving so hard to outdo their rivals on the home field of the Argentines, while naturally disappointed with the result have had nothing but good words to say for the manner in which they had been received in Buenos Aires. Thousands of spectators gave the visitors a rousing reception during the match, and the cordial relations between the two nations are, if possible, stronger than ever as a result of the game.

Players All Prominent

Best material to be found in either republic went to make up the teams. For the Argentine club there appeared G. A. Muttoni, R. Gonzales Escarra, A. Reparez, M. Aldea, A. M. Molino, S. Saganes, J. J. Lamas, R. Leonardi, A. Plaggo, C. Izaguirra and F. Crespo. The Brazilian club was represented by M. Mendonca, E. Nery, C. Pindaro, M. Pernambuco, A. Lagrega, O. Egidio, A. Solveyra, Z. Millon, A. Frederich, L. Bartholomeu and O. Gomez. The captains were Senor Pernambuco for the Brazilians and Senor Molino for the Argentines.

Aside from the immediate interest in the football match, and the public's special concern for its favorites, the convention of athletic associations, held later, proved an important feature of the season's close. For a considerable time there has been discussion throughout the South American countries of what more could be done to interest the young people in outdoor sports. The convention met to take some action tending to unify the various athletic clubs, especially those concerned with football.

Important Conference Held

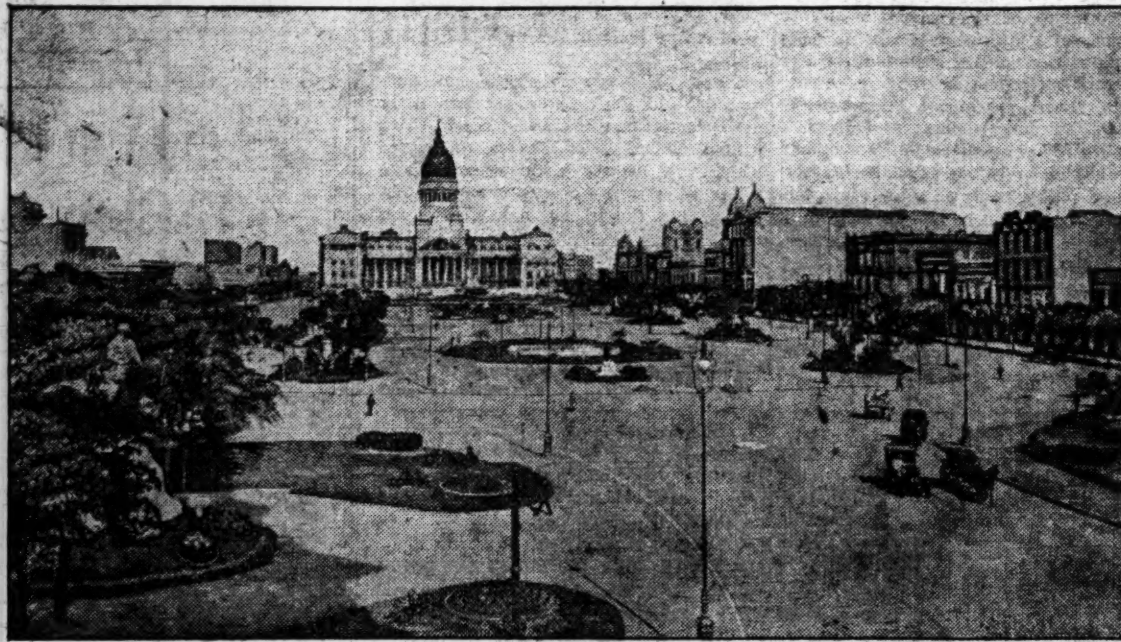
The meeting was held in the rooms of the Argentine Federation, No. 1154 Congallo street. Those attending and carrying credentials were as follows: The Uruguay Football League, Dr. Abelardo Vescevi, Leon Perou and Rodolfo E. Bermudez; the Metropolitan League of Athletic Sports of Brazil, G. de Almeida Brito, Angel Soler, Manuel Pascual and D. Julio Baja; the National Sport Association of Chile, D. Carlos Henriquez; the Argentina Federation, Ricardo C. Aldao, Silverio J. Prota, Juan R. Mignaburo and D. Prospero Aleandri.

Working together for an improved athletic condition in South America is expected to be of considerable benefit. The various governments are strong in support of these attempts to bring the people together in annual contest. On the part of Brazil, it was conspicuously proved this year that the football matches interested everybody, and the large number of officials and others who accompanied the Brazilian team from Rio de Janeiro on board the steamer Alcantara bore witness to this great interest.

PANAMA ZONE SCHOOLS WELL ATTENDED STILL

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The Canal Zone schools were opened this term with an unexpectedly large enrolment of white children on the first day. There are nine grade schools for white children, two less than last year, and two high schools, one each at Balboa and Cristobal. The schools at Empire and Porto Bello were closed permanently last year. It had been expected that the reduction of force and the movement of the population toward the Pacific end of the canal would greatly reduce the number of pupils in the schools along the line, but this was not the case.

The enrolment for the first day in the schools for colored children was 475. This low figure does not indicate the normal size of the schools, however, as the colored children seldom enroll on the opening day of school if it falls near the end of the week. At Ancon school, for example, the enrolment on Oct. 1 was 63, while on Monday, Oct. 5, there were 112 children present; at La Boca, the increase was 70, at Paraiso 20, and at Cristobal, the first day's enrolment was increased by 77 pupils on Monday. There are six schools operated for colored children, with a staff of 20 teachers. The colored enrolment by schools for the opening day, follows: La Boca, 129; Ancon, 63; Paraiso, 32; Gatun, 32; Mount Hope, 15; Cristobal, 204; total, 475. On Monday, Oct. 5, the enrolment at these schools was 731, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.



Plaza del Congreso, Buenos Aires, with capitol in the background

MEXICAN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES PLAN TO BUY STOCK IN LINES

Shares Held Outside Mexico May Be Purchased by Members of Railroad Union to Nationalize Entire System—Tramway Strike Is Considered

MEXICO CITY.—At a meeting of 1500 members of the Union of Constitutionalist Railway Employees, which was held in the Escuela de Comercio, Eleuterio Reyna, vice-president of the Union of Constitutionalist Railway Employees of Mexico, presented a motion for all the railway men belonging to the union to lay aside one day's pay out of each month, the purpose being to form a fund to buy up the shares of the railways held by foreigners and so have them all in the hands of Mexicans.

The motion of Mr. Reyna met with the approval of all the assembly, which voted at once to appoint a commission to study it. This was done immediately and the commission is expected to render its report at an early date. The members of the union who were interviewed seemed to be enthusiastic over the proposition under study. They say that it is a demonstration of patriotism on the part of the union, which will have far reaching results for the whole republic, involving, as it does, nothing less than the complete Mexicanization of the national railways.

Strike Presentation Heard

Many long and interesting speeches were made in the meeting of the union in the Escuela de Comercio, and among other matters which were discussed was the support given by the union to the striking employees of the Mexico Tramways Company during the days when they suspended work, demanding higher pay. It was voted to suspend further activity in this direction during the 15

days in which the Constitutionalist authorities are in possession of the properties of the company, so as not to embarrass the administration, and at the end of that time to act as the authorities may dictate in the matter, renewing their support to the strikers in case the authorities relinquish control of the properties and the company still refuses to accede to the demands of the employees.

Firm Cohesion Desired

After this resolution was taken the union entered into a discussion as to who should be admitted into the body as members, and it was firmly decided not to admit any railway employee who was not a full sympathizer with the Constitutionalist movement. This was deemed necessary in order to preserve the firm cohesion which up to the present time has existed among the members of the union.

It was voted to send a communication to Acting Minister of Communications Ignacio Bonillas asking why Express Auditor J. E. Nieto, Auditor of Agents and Conductors Juan N. Martinez and Vice-President Freight and Passenger Agent Agapito Longoria had been removed from their posts with the national lines.

The members of the union voted that if these employees had been removed for being disaffected to the Constitutionalist cause they should be expelled from the union, of which they are members, but if their removal was for any other cause they should receive the support of the body so as to be restored to their posts.

TRADE NOTES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The crop outlook is especially good in the departments of San Jose, Colonia and Soriano.

BELIZE, British Honduras.—Until further notice raw sugar imported into British Honduras is exempted from paying duty. The former duty was \$0.015 per pound.

Buenos Aires, A. R.—The customs receipts are about one half what they were last year and this reduction has had a serious effect on the national budget situation.

FORT DE FRANCE, French West Indies.—The island authorities have been directed to reserve all the products of Martinique for France, permission to ship 300 tons of raw sugar to the United States being refused.

COORINTO, Nicaragua.—Practically all rubber, hides and skins produced in Nicaragua now goes to the American market. A new outlet is wanted for dyewoods.

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—The government of Salvador has fixed the export tax on rubber at 38 cents per 100 pounds. The decree is to continue in effect through the fiscal year 1915.

HAVANA, Cuba.—President Menocal favors the establishment of a national bank with 50 years' concession and power to issue double the amount of its gold and silver, Cubans to be given preference in subscribing for the \$20,000,000 capital.

CANAL ARMY CORPS HAVE OWN WEEKLY

ANCON, C. Z.—The first number of the Pioneer, a weekly paper published at Camp Otis in the interests of the officers and enlisted men of the tenth and fifth infantry and the coast artillery corps, has been issued. The paper contains editorials, contributed articles on various current topics of post life, notices of amusements and athletic events and church services, and letters from the men. The paper appears each Sunday.

GUATEMALA HAS BENEFITED MOST BY ITS SCHOOLS

President Estrada Cabrera Stanch Supporter of Public Education—Fine Stock Raising Country

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—President Estrada Cabrera has announced that this republic will be represented at the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco and at the Panama-Balboa exposition in the city of Panama.

As Guatemala becomes so much more approachable, its natural advantages will be better understood. For instance, the country is so situated as to be soon an important source of supply of beef cattle. Pasture lands are excellent, only one to three acres per head being sufficient to fatten cattle for market. In fact, all live stock thrives on lands at all appropriate for it, hog raising giving at present very profitable results. Agriculturally the country offers a soil and climate for the cultivation of many grains and vegetables unsurpassed in the world.

The republic, especially since the presidency of Dr. Manuel Estrada Cabrera, has given continuous attention to the question of public school education. There are now in attendance over 61,000 pupils, and the work in the schools is being constantly extended. New buildings are under construction and the teaching force is being increased. As English is taught largely in the public schools, this instruction to the youth of the land helps most directly to prepare them for closer intimacy with the United States and all English-speaking peoples. Guatemala within the last few months has offered several scholarships, for both young men and young women, to students from the United States, and it is to be hoped that in some way a reciprocal privilege may be granted to the youth of Guatemala to go to that country.

DREDGE CULEBRA IS RETIRED WITH BIG TASK FINISHED

BALBOA, C. Z.—The sea-going suction dredge Culebra has been retired from service. It has been moored alongside the wharf at Paraiso, and forces of the dredging division have covered the funnel, removed the tools and portable equipment and furniture, treated the machinery with preservatives, and otherwise completed its preparation for indefinite storage.

The retirement of the Culebra follows the practical completion of the work it is best suited to do, in the Pacific entrance and at the lake level. Its sister ship, the Caribbean, now at work in the Atlantic entrance, will be able, it is thought, to handle the maintenance work of removing silt, in both entrances. The remainder of the heavy work in the Pacific entrance will be done by ladder, dipper and pipeline suction dredges. Construction work in the Atlantic entrance was completed in December, 1913, and subsequent work has been confined to the removal of silt.

CHILEAN STEAMER RATES UP AS NITRATE SHIPPING LESSENS

VALPARAISO, Chile.—Greatly reduced receipts in the customs collections are noticed from the official reports made public. In the first eight months of 1914 the collections amounted to 90,474,252 gold pesos. This is a decrease of almost 10,000,000 pesos as compared with the identical period last year. A gold peso equals \$3.85 in United States currency.

For August the exportation of nitrate of soda from Iquique was 27,100,000 quintals, a quintal being a little over 100 pounds. This quantity is less than half that expected in July, but owing to the custom surcharge imposed by the government in August the receipts were larger than in July.

Representatives of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company announce that the company's directors at Liverpool, taking into consideration the increased expenses which they have in maintaining their line of transatlantic steamers be-

That less is known about interior Colombia than about the much bigger Argentine Republic, which lies considerably farther to the south, must be due in a large degree to the better railroad facilities of Argentina, and the shortcomings of Colombia in this respect. The most northerly of the South American nations, Colombia, by reason of location, might well have been developed to a much greater extent, since railroad equipment can be brought into the Atlantic ports, at least, with little difficulty. As it is, Argentina has shown that distant situation does not mean a serious handicap where there is a desire to build railways, and although the topography of the republic is more favorable to construction than is that of Colombia, such obstacles would have been overcome, no doubt, had there been any chance for investors to get returns.

With Colombia entered upon a peaceful period, and revolutions well nigh extinct, owing directly to the improvement in the government, it may be expected that the country will come to the fore as a railroad builder as soon as the financial conditions of the world permit it. At present such construction is halted almost everywhere in South America. But the Colombians have been looking forward to a \$25,000,000 award for losing Panama, and while the matter is still an issue so far as the United States is concerned, Bogota thinks that Washington will be responsive finally. This money would be expended in public improvements.

The Pacific coast of Colombia has been very difficult of access, and it has required a journey of months' duration for a vessel to sail from a port on the Caribbean to one on the Pacific. All this, of course, has been changed with the coming of the Panama canal, and while this waterway probably would have been dug in time, there seems to be little doubt that the passing of Panama from the hands of Colombia facilitated the completion of the enterprise. So in this respect Colombia would appear to have gained considerably.

Here and there in Colombia railroad building is going on, but nothing of any particular magnitude. Still, some of the lines recently completed have worked remarkable results in opening up virgin territory. Rich as Colombia is in minerals and a soil equal in fertility to the best, when it awakens thoroughly to its opportunities, and capitalists come to its assistance, there may be expected to arise on the northern shore of the southern continent a nation greatly to the credit of America at large.

ARGENTINA READY TO SUPPLY BATTLESHIPS WITH NATIVE FUEL

Great Oil Tanks Being Completed at Ports and Pipe Lines Laid to Bring Supply From Fields—Transport Used to Take Petroleum to Buenos Aires

BAHIA BLANCA, A. R.—When Great Britain prohibited the exportation of coal at the outbreak of the war, the Argentine government, realizing that this would cut off the fuel supply for its battleships and place them in a most embarrassing position, hastily started the construction of special petroleum tanks in the dockyards of Puerto Militar and Rio Santiago, and built pipe lines to convey the material from the fields of Comodoro Rivadavia. The work on these new tanks is being pushed as rapidly as possible, while the few old tanks are being remodeled and strengthened.

Great Oil Tanks Ready

There are in all three new cylindrical tanks, practically finished now, each 60 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, and having a capacity of 9,000,000 gallons of oil. The plates of which they are built vary from 39-100 to 62-100 of an inch in thickness. All are raised above the ground level, the support consisting of reinforced concrete pilings. In connection with the construction, a modern fire apparatus has been installed, so that the danger of loss from fire will be materially lessened.

Native Fuel for Warships

The new pipe lines, each from 40 to 14 inches in diameter, have been laid from the fields to the river, where the oil may be turned into the transport Ministro Ezeurra, and so conveyed down stream to Puerto Militar and Rio Santiago. A large pumping station has been constructed at Puerto Militar to convey the petroleum from the transport to the tanks. On the completion of the work, therefore, the war vessels of the republic will no longer depend on foreign coal as their fuel, but in times when that supply may be cut off they will have their own sources of combustion at hand. Boilers of the dreadnought Rivadavia, constructed in the Fore River shipyards of Boston, are fired with oil. By the time the ship is delivered the work on the tanks will have been completed and her first runs in South American waters will be made with native fuel.

Petroleum Deposits Found

North American geologists and engineers in the employ of the Argentine government have only recently discovered

FEW RAILROADS SERVE REPUBLIC BELOW PANAMA

Country of Half a Million Square Miles of Territory Has Less Than 700 Miles of Transportation Lines—Increase Planned

BOGOTA, Colombia.—More railroads are what the Colombians are asking for constantly and better facilities to move the raw products to the seaports, as well as better ways for getting the imported articles into the interior are felt to be essential before the republic can claim a prominent commercial position among its fellow nations.

Despite the various drawbacks, the fact that the government has found it unnecessary to declare a moratorium in view of the financial conditions throughout the world would indicate that Colombia has in recent years been progressing in its trade and general development. In imports Colombia gained last year more than \$3,000,000. Of the total amount of \$27,000,000 the United States furnished 38 per cent, the United Kingdom 22 per cent and Germany 15 per cent.

Parcel Post in Service

There also has developed a good parcel post trade with Colombia. No record was kept of the countries of origin, but there is opportunity for largely increasing this kind of business.

Up to the beginning of the war abroad European manufacturers had agents and salesmen in Colombia, and the cotton textile trade was particularly inviting. It is considered curious here that United States manufacturers and exporters apparently have been neglectful of what is considered a good market for such goods.

Colombia's export business also increased in 1913, and of the more than \$34,000,000 worth of products shipped out of the country, bananas headed the list to the value of \$3,050,000. Gold mining is taking on considerable importance considering the few mines in operation at present. The output in 1913 exceeded \$4,000,000, but there is some surprise expressed that gold exports are below the 1912 figures to the extent of more than \$2,000,000. The difference is explained as being due to shipments by private carriers, no records being kept.

Few Railroads in Country

Speaking of Colombia's railways, there are less than 700 miles in operation in the whole republic. There are 13 different lines, the shortest eight miles long, and the longest 92 miles. The Santa Marta railway runs from the Caribbean port of Santa Marta to the town of Fundacion on the river of the same name. The line traverses some of the richest banana country and extensive areas are planned into districts which would develop at once with railroad facilities. The \$2,747,900 securities of the Santa Marta road are held mostly in Great Britain.

The Cauca line and its extension operates from the Pacific port of Buenaventura inland to Cali. This road was only recently completed, and the work necessitated a great amount of tunneling and bridge building. The rich valley of Cauca is reached by this road, and there are important coal and other mineral deposits in the region. A considerable amount of United States capital is invested in the Cauca line. The Panama Canal is expected to increase its importance.

Colombia has an area of 500,000 square miles, as much as all of New England and the middle and south Atlantic states of North America, including West Virginia. It is less than 1000 miles distant from the United States and almost directly in the pathway of ships using the canal. The population is estimated at 5,000,000.

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ROADS ASSERT NEED TO RAISE TRAFFIC RATES

Earnings Deficit Presented as
Chief Argument at Hearing of
System Attorneys Before Inter-
state Commerce Commission

WASHINGTON—That the returns for the year ended June 30, 1914, indicate that there was something wrong in fundamentals with the railroad industry, was the text of the opening argument in the 5 per cent rate case delivered before the interstate commerce commission today by George Stuart Patterson, general solicitor of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The substance of Mr. Patterson's argument was:

The carriers do not urge that the commission should grant the relief which is asked for as a matter of grace. They do not claim that it is the duty of the commission to increase rates on the general plan of promoting the prosperity of those industries whose prosperity is dependent upon the welfare of the railroads, regardless of whether or not the proposed rates are reasonable. The carriers recognize that it is the function of the commission to determine what are reasonable rates, in view of all the circumstances of the case.

Credit Plea Made

They do claim, however, that in this case they have shown the proposed rates to be just and reasonable in that these rates are required to supply a part of that inadequacy of the carriers' present revenue which has been found to exist and the existence of which is admittedly contrary to a sound public policy. They further urge that railroad credit is the basis of the investment structure.

The interstate commerce commission estimated in its former decision in the rate advance case that the 35 railroad systems in official classification territory would probably earn "as low as 4.35 per cent" on their investment in road and equipment, the actual figures now available, the attorneys said, show that the return was 3.99 per cent, the lowest figure in the last 15 years.

Expense More Than Growth

The entire growth of these systems, it was agreed, in business and operating revenues between 1903 and 1914 has vanished in increased operating expenses and increased taxes, and \$249 per mile additional has gone in the same way.

The arguments will be concluded tomorrow at noon. Much of today's session was taken up with the arguments of the railroads' counsel, and this opposition by shippers' attorneys.

Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel for the interstate commerce commission, will make the chief argument against the advance on the ground that it is simply a tax for the exclusive benefit of the railroads. Clifford Thorne, representing railroad commissions of various western states, will also argue against the advance.

BLUE RIBBONS ANNOUNCED AT TERRIER EXHIBIT

Pittsford Dandy, Bixie Boy II,
Yale Boy and Wampagne
Queen Are Among Winners

More awards were made at the exhibition of the Boston Terrier Club in Horticultural hall this morning. Among the blue ribbon winners were J. A. McBride's Pittsford Dandy who won prizes in the under-17-pound novice and limit classes; Bixie Boy II from the Brook-bound kennels in the 17 to 22-pound limit and open dog classes; Bernard S. Stahl's Yale Boy in the 22 to 28-pound novice and limit classes; Mrs. George H. Pell's Wampagne Queen of Hearts in the 17 to 22-pound novice class; William R. Mobley's Baby Girl in the 22 to 28-pound limit and open classes.

At the opening yesterday A. E. Wright, president of the club made the awards in the puppy classes and the breeder's stake class. In the two junior puppy classes J. A. McBride's Pittsford Dandy and Mrs. J. J. Briggs' Miss Sporty Toss won first prizes. In the two senior puppy classes Fred A. Bearse's Massasoit Boy III and W. F. Cabkack's Crystal Lady Highball won blue ribbons.

The winners in the breeder's stake were Fred A. Bearse's Massasoit Boy III and Dr. Norman T. Harris' Evergreen Happy Girl. The exhibition will close tonight.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Opera scenes, dancing and motion pictures, 8. CASTLE—Madame X, 7:30, 8:10. COURT—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. HOLLY—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. KATH—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. LORRAINE—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. MARY—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. NANCY—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. OLIVE—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. PEARL—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. RUTH—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. SARAH—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. TESS—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. VERA—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. WENDY—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. XENIA—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. YVETTE—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15. ZOE—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—The Miracle Man, 8:20.
BELASCO—The Phantom Rival, 8:15.
CANDLER—On Trial, 8:15.
CORT—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
COURT—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
HOLLY—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
KATH—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
LORRAINE—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
MARY—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
NANCY—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
OLIVE—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
PEARL—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
RUTH—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
SARAH—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
TESS—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
VERA—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
WENDY—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
XENIA—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
YVETTE—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.
ZOE—The Girl in the Red Velvet, 8:15.

TUFTS ESTABLISHES HONOR SYSTEM IN STUDENT HALLS

Proctors Elected in the Several
Dormitories to Be Good Con-
duct Leaders of the Boys

The new plan for student government in the Tufts College dormitories goes into effect today.

The several halls have elected proctors for the balance of the college year. Two proctors are to reside in each dormitory. The duties of these men were outlined by Acting President Hooper. They are men selected from the two upper classes, not to spy, but being well versed in the traditions of the college, to be capable of establishing a high moral code as a sort of unwritten law for conduct in the halls. It is felt that in past years when the men realized that they were under constant surveillance there was much more tendency to break the college rules than there will be when they are placed upon their honor.

The men elected to the proctorships were: Dean Hall, Ralph A. Barron of Wellesley and Harold E. Hadley of Cambridge; West Hall, Harry M. Sullivan of Ayer and Gerald L. Doherty of Dorchester; Louis E. Mendelson of Roxbury and Melvin W. Messer of Somerville; East Hall, Donald H. Whitney of Somerville and Frederick W. Morrison of Medford.

PRICE GREENLEAF AID ANNOUNCED

In the annual distribution of Price Greenleaf aid at Harvard University 60 students, many of whom were freshmen, have been provided with an annual amounting to about \$150. Twenty-three awards were made to students residing in Massachusetts. Three students from Boston and two from Roxbury received awards.

Seven New York state students were given aid. Three of these students came from New York city. Two students from St. Louis and two from Spokane, Wash., also received awards.

NEARLY 2000 ASK HURLEY RECALL

SALEM, Mass.—On petition of the Better Government Association a special meeting of the city council was held last night to fix a date for a caucus to nominate a candidate to oppose the reelection of John F. Hurley as mayor.

Papers purporting to contain the signatures of nearly 2000 voters favoring the recall of Mayor Hurley were filed in the office of the city clerk yesterday.

Until the registrars announce that there are enough signatures the city council cannot act to fix any date for the election.

AWARD DAMAGES AGAINST CITY

A jury in the superior court Wednesday awarded Georgianna Fedeham \$38,500 in a suit against the city of Boston for an assessment of damages for the taking of land at 161-171 Cambridge street in connection with the extension of the East Boston tunnel.

EDWIN D. MEAD TO SPEAK

Edwin D. Mead, director of the World Peace Foundation, will speak tonight for the Parents and Teachers Association in Rosindale on the European situation in its relationship to peace.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"The Lilac Domino"
Andreas Dippel opened his operetta venture in New York Wednesday evening with a production of "The Lilac Domino," the work of a young French composer, Charles Cuvillier. He went to Vienna to learn at its source the idiom of Viennese operetta, and his piece is charmingly melodious and vivacious, refined in its orchestration and in every way an uncommonly refreshing score.

Musically Mr. Dippel's new enterprise was far above the average of the operetta performances that New York usually hears. In Wilfred Douthitt he possesses a baritone with voice of mellow quality and unusual compass, according to the Sun critic.

Then Eleanor Painter, who returns to her own country after an experience in opera in Berlin, is on a musical level higher than the average divette of operetta usually attains. She has a fresh and agreeable soprano and sings well. She is an altogether delightful person to look at and has in scenes the sparkle of a genuine comedienne. James Harrod, another stranger who has been studying in Europe, proved an agreeable chorist. There was an uncommonly fine chorus in the quality of the voices and in the training of the singers, as well as an orchestra one third again as large as the ordinary operetta band.

The milieu of the new operetta is most attractive. The first act passes in the Casino under a masked ball in progress. The second takes place in a garden on the azure coast on the Mediterranean under the changing lights of an afternoon sky. The action of the piece is carried over into the last act by means of a wonderful colored film showing the battle of flowers at Nice and some of the carnival episodes.

The fiction which MM. Gatti and Jenbach had used for their text has often served its amiable purpose. There is a hero, imprudent and fashionable and incidentally charming, who has lost his last centime and with two friends proposes to try to marry a rich heiress at Monte Carlo. It happens to be she who was "The Lilac Domino" he met and loved at the masked ball. Although he has been searching for her throughout

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

Selections from Vocal Quartets Presented
Steinert Hall—Selections for vocal quartets, presented by Stephen Townsend. The program: "Dorothy's Wedding Day," H. Lane Wilson; "The Little Sunbonnet," Hermann Lohr; "Fairly Dreams," Franco Leon; "The Divan," Bruno Huhn. The groups of performers for the works in order of appearance were: Miss Mildred Green, Miss Flora Ramsey, Earl Bellis and Dr. Fred G. Salisbury; Miss Marion R. Smith, Miss Alice Reese, Walter Hancock and John Pierce; Miss Mildred White, Miss Anna M. Adams, Thomas Lumb and Russell Hemenway; Miss Margaret Alexander, Mrs. Jeanne H. Tanner, Frederick Kennedy and E. Perry Haskell. After the second quartet Allen Newhall sang the tenor aria from the opening scene of Verdi's "Aida." J. Angus Winter assisted as piano accompanist.

The vocal quartet form of composition amounts to about the same thing in entertainment value as the song-cycle. In general, the difference between the two is that the four-voice form better fits a chain of poems with a dramatic quality and the single-voice form suits better a set of poems in a purely lyric vein. The quartet form can be on as high a plane of expression as the song form, as the vocal quartets of Brahms prove. But it is more often found in association with words of minor poetic rank, as the greater part of the program selected by Mr. Townsend shows.

A requirement in a piece like "Dorothy's Wedding Day" is that the singers in the dramatic passages shall speak the words plainly; for the effect comes from the reading as much as from the singing. The approval of the audience on Wednesday evening was sufficient evidence that the performers of this number interpreted character and situation in the duets and solos intelligently.

There are humorous situations in the first number, which the singers took care of well. There are sentimental moments in the second number, and these the group of which Miss Smith was the upper voice brought out appealingly. She and Mr. Pierce met their opportunity in their due to the great satisfaction of the house. There was work of a harder kind in the third selection. The fairy poems have fantastic and at the same time a serious import. The music agrees admirably with the words and the piece is altogether a success in its matching of vocal color to poetic imagery.

The closing number, "The Divan," contains the most virile musical writing of all. The only question was whether the composer does not get away from the quartet style and into the choral style in the four-part portions of his work. Certain solo passages, like that with which the piece opens, are examples of shrewdly conceived melody of the half sung, half recited description.

The problem for a concert director in filling the parts for such a program as that of Mr. Townsend's is to find a voice competent both to take the baritone solos and to carry a strong supporting bass in the pages where the composer writes for all four voices. One solution would be to have two singers and to make the selections quintets in appearance, though quartets in fact. The kind of voice demanded for singing baritone airs and the kind wanted for making the foundation of the chords in four-part music are not the same. Those who select the artists for the presentation of vocal quartets can recognize this fact, even if composers do not.

Mr. Townsend gives a second concert this evening in Steinert hall, presenting a program similar to that of Wednesday.

Leginska Program All Chopin

As announced the program for Ethel Leginska's piano recital at Jordan hall on the afternoon of Nov. 9 will consist entirely of Chopin numbers. It includes

the 12 etudes of op. 10, the sonata in B-flat minor, op. 35, and the 12 etudes of op. 25. Miss Leginska made her first appearance in America two years ago in New York.

Elmendorf Sale

Symphony hall management announces that the sale of course tickets for the Elmendorf lectures this year has passed that of former seasons. The sale of tickets for single lectures will open at the box office on the morning of Monday, Nov. 2. The subject of the first lecture on Friday, Nov. 6, and Saturday, Nov. 7 will be "Around the World Through the Panama Canal."

Gittelson Program

Announcement of the program to be given by Frank Gittelson, violinist, at his recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Friday, Nov. 6, shows that it will include a concerto by Nardini with cadenzas by Mr. Gittelson, Bach's Chaconne for violin alone, three national dances, Slav, Spanish and Hungarian, and the B-minor concerto by D'Ambrosio.

The Kneisels' Novelty

Schumann, Zoltan Kodaly and Mozart are the composers represented on the program of the first recital of the Kneisel quartet's Boston season, which comes in Steinert hall on the evening of next Tuesday, Nov. 3. This is the occasion for the first performance in America of the Kodaly quartet in C major.

Havana Band Program

The Havana municipal band, appearing in Symphony hall on Sunday evening, will play the following program: "Marche Chevaleresque," Benoit; overture, "Cleopatra," Mancinelli; "La Mort d'Asie" from "Peer Gynt," Grieg; madrigal (fifteenth century), Lamothe; scene from "Adriana Lecouvreur," Cilea; "Marche Militaire" No. 1, Schubert; scene from "Quo Vadis," Nougues; Moorish serenade, Chapi; intermezzo from "L'Arlesienne," Bizet; "Scenes Pittoresques," Massenet.

Pilgrims at Opera House

Friday evening of this week will be a gala performance of the Allied Arts at the Boston opera house in honor of the Pilgrim Publicity Association. It is expected that they will muster some 1000 members on Friday evening. The performance includes the picture drama, "Antony and Cleopatra." Oran Kirkpatrick, the Harvard sophomore tenor, will sing, and there will be modern dances by Mr. and Mrs. Willard Hall and the Greek wind dance by Miss Amelia Burnham.

Conservatory Notes

Examinations for the junior class of the New England Conservatory of Music have been completed and, with the possibility of a few later additions, the largest class in the history of the school has been registered as preparing to be graduated two years hence. It numbers 126 members. The junior classes at the beginning of the years 1913, 1912 and 1911, respectively, have numbered 89, 104 and 96.

Laeta Hartley, who graduated from the New England Conservatory in 1900, has been invited by Dr. Karl Muck to play with the Boston Symphony orchestra at its Cambridge concert of Nov. 12. She will give a MacDowell number. Miss Hartley was a pupil of Carl Stanesky. She makes her headquarters in New York.

John Clair Minot, Boston editor and lecturer, will talk to the New England Conservatory Men's Club on "A War-Time Summer in Europe" at the November meeting, to be held next Thursday evening.

MRS. DURYEA ASKS WOMAN'S AID FOR PEACE MOVEMENT

Lecturer of Foundation Calls on
Societies to Devote Meetings
to World Union Topics

Mrs. Anna Sturgis Duryea, director of the women's department of the World Peace Foundation, who has just returned from her summer tour of speaking to women's clubs of the middle West and South, has issued a call to the women of the country outlining the ways in addition to contributions in which they can help in the movement. Mrs. Duryea says that the first thing of paramount importance at this time is to prevent the possibility of a second struggle.

Mrs. Duryea says government control of the manufacture of munitions of war, the mutual limitation of armaments, a developed international court, an international police to supplant the rival national armies and navies, and a more complete world organization must be considered today as never before, for the critical hour has struck.

The World Peace Foundation offers assistance to all women's clubs and organizations which desire to plan series of readings, lectures or studies along these lines, if the women will set apart meetings to be devoted to the subject.

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS TODAY

Examination of the 140 applicants for the civil service position of bookkeeper continues today. Only seven of these tried for the place on the Boston transit commission. Owing to the large number of entrants, 49 were examined at the State House, 26 at the Federal building and about 65 at the ward 9 warehouse.

ROXBURY MASONS INSTAL

The installation ceremony in Roxbury Council R. & S. M., last night was presided over by Right Illustrious S. Everett Tinkham. The council entertained a large party of its women friends in Doric hall.

UNITED STATES PLANS MILITARY PARKS IN SOUTH

Tracts Containing Thousands of
Acres Near Nashville, Tenn.,
May Be Accepted at the Next
Session of Congress

WASHINGTON—Probably during the next session of Congress a bill will be passed providing for the acceptance by the federal government of certain tracts of land aggregating a number of thousand acres in extent, near Nashville, Tenn., for military park purposes. The federal government is to be put to no expense, nor is it to assume any obligation beyond caring for the land as a national park, connecting the separate tracts by post roads.

The land in question is right in the heart, and in some cases a part, of scenes made historic by events of the civil war, and both North and South have joined in asking that the legislation be enacted. The bill has been favorably reported to the Senate, and is on the calendar of that body. It will probably pass without opposition the moment it can be reached. In the House similar favorable action can be had at any time the leaders desire it.

It had been hoped that the legislation could be put through during the recent session, but the press of more important business put this out of the question.

Near Historic Spots

The land which is to be turned over to the federal government when the pending bill has become a law, is in close proximity to five points of unusual historic significance. In an easterly direction, and distant about six miles, is the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, the seventh president of the United States. The Hermitage embraces about 300 acres, and is now owned by the state of Tennessee. The house, a typical colonial mansion, has been fully restored and is maintained in the same condition as it was in during Jackson's time. Near it, about 300 feet from the front door, is a simple monument to Jackson and his wife. Nearly all of the furniture in the house and the household effects of various kinds were used by General and Mrs. Jackson. They have been assembled by the Ladies Hermitage Association, which cares for the property, under the control of the state, much as Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington, is cared for by the patriotic ladies who form the association which purchased that property from private owners prior to the civil war.

Southwest from the Hermitage is the eastern line of the battlefield of Nashville. Here, in December, 1864, was fought the battle between the Union forces commanded by Thomas and the Confederate forces commanded by Hood.

Old Battlefield

Not far to the south of the battlefield of Nashville is the battlefield of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, fought Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863. Here the Union forces under Rosecrans met in indecisive combat the Confederate forces under Bragg.

West from the battlefield of Stone River is the historic battlefield of Franklin. In this contest the Confederates were successful, and the way was opened for the troops of Hood to proceed to Nashville.

The bill is thus true to the promise of its promoters, that it would tie together in a series of beautiful military parks, connected by modern driveways, some of the land made historic by the great struggle between the states. The bill does not provide for an appropriation from the federal treasury. If the national government will accept the land proposed to be donated it, and will maintain the whole as a part of its national park system, the total expense of doing which would be merely nominal, the purposes of the authors of the bill would be carried out.

There was legislation of a somewhat similar character during the recent session of Congress, when Ft. McHenry, in Baltimore, the bombardment of which, in the war of 1812, inspired the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," was turned over to that city to be forever maintained by it as a public park. It is the purpose of the city to make the fort over into one of the most beautiful pleasure resorts in the United States, as it will undoubtedly be one of the most historic.

Will Be Restored

The old fort will be fully restored, and the ground adjacent to it will be made into a beautiful park, with flower beds, driveways, walks, etc. It is said that the business interests of Baltimore, which are somewhat crowded in the present harbor, would have been glad to pay the government anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000 for the ground on which Ft. McHenry stands, with the design to erect upon it warehouses, elevators and other buildings of a commercial type.

The legislation proposed with reference to the chain of battlefields around Nashville would do for that city something of what has been done for Baltimore.

RADCLIFFE PREPARING PLAY

Two performances of G. K. Chesterton's play, "Magic," are to be given by Radcliffe College students in the theater of the Agassiz House. An open performance is to be given for the benefit of Wellesley College fund on Nov. 8 and a private performance for delegates to the intercollegiate student government conference on Nov. 7.



Fashion

FASHION has this year decreed that footwear is one of the most important parts of a woman's dress. The short gowns have made the foot most conspicuous, and it is absolutely necessary to have the proper boot or slipper, as the occasion may demand. It is the finishing touch to a well-gowned woman.

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ART NEWS

Clarence L. Butler Exhibits in Studio

C. L. Butler is exhibiting 52 of his paintings afternoons this week at his studio, Mystic avenue near Main street, Framingham Center, where they will be sold at auction Saturday afternoon. The pictures depict scenes in Holland, in France on the Seine, in Normandy, Brittany, Cavalaire, Petit Andelys, Beaulieu, Gaillard, and Crey en Brie; in Venice; in St. Ives and Dartmoor, England; in Marblehead, Nahant and Framingham.

"The Close of Day," one of the five paintings Mr. Butler has exhibited in the Salon, occupies one corner. This is a strong, tranquil picture expressing the peace of twilight. A close packed flock of sheep streams down a hillcock off toward the right. Silhouetted against the fading crimson band of sunset glow are steeple and tower of village churches. Over all there is the deepening blue hush of the coming evening—a poetically moving work.

Often Mr. Butler paints nature in tender springtime moods, as in the sparkling Maytime aspects of the Sudbury river near his home, with the winding watercourse decorated by peach in pink bloom, the water glistening and the green things vibrant in the drenching sunshine.

Again he paints the Sudbury in autumn when the season has laid the scene off in broad masses of gray-blue water, buff turf and mauve woods. In Brittany he pictures a Roman road slipping around a bend, bordered with bright grass and purple bushes and backed by a serene blue sky in which float the soft white clouds that have diffused the sunlight and banished shadows.

Shadows he uses with dramatic effect in "Dartmoor, England," when the road of the foreground dips over a hill made gorgeous with lilac heather into a valley turned gold by the setting sun. The distant blue hills are almost dull purple, being like the foreground shadowed by thick clouds. This is a naturalistic, decorative dream of a picture.

Often the artist composes his picture in two broad masses of color, as in the lush green of the trees and the shining gold of the sunshine in "Shady Nook, California," or in a single subtly graded tone of pearly gray in "Misty Morning on the Seine." Again, he coordinates several different pure color masses as in "The Deep Blue Sea, Cavalaire," not neglecting to set the blue waters vibrating with strokes of green, blending the distant waves with the lavender vapors of the air and setting the crimson and gold tints glinting from the sea's ledges. This artist can get atmosphere by painting the impalpable colors of air.

Nor is he insensitive to human interest, as he may be seen in his warm and homely Dutch interiors, in his pair of Netherland youngsters absorbed in their game of marbles, and his sturdy and pictorial "Harvesters."

Every work is soundly composed with a unified accentuation of central idea. He sees to it that each frame embraces one picture, and one only, one picture that may be appreciated without a roving eye, one picture that invokes an individual mood.

Mr. Butler has long practiced his art, having spent a year in the studio of the elder Inness and a year at Julien's, besides remaining for seven more years in the midst of a noted group at his own French studio.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Dr. Karl Muck, Cond.

Symphony Hall
Friday at 2.30
Sat. Eve. at 8.00
Soloist,
PASQUALE AMATO
Seats Now on Sale

MR. TAFT TO BE GUEST
Prof. William H. Taft who was elected an honorary member to the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants at the meeting yesterday afternoon in the society rooms, 53 Mt. Vernon street, will be the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the organization Dec. 8.

WILL ATTEND TEACHERS' MEETING

Prof. Jay W. Hudson of the Massachusetts Peace Society has gone to Providence today to attend the Rhode Island Teachers Association meeting where he lectures on "America's Message to Europe" under the auspices of the American School Peace League.

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NEW YORK—MEDITERRANEAN

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COTTON BOUGHT AND RETIRED BY STORAGE TILL STATED DATE

Association in Texas Establishes System That It Considers Practicable, as Opposed to "Buy a Bale" Movement—Cooperation of Southern Communities Sought

PARIS, Tex.—This prosperous city of 15,000 people, the county seat of Lamar county, wherein are grown annually nearly 100,000 bales of cotton, found itself facing a problem when the European disturbance put a stop to the operation of the cotton markets, curtailed the activities of the mills, and the price of the staple dropped from 10 cents or better to about 6 cents.

The "Buy a Bale" movement was felt here to be founded on sentiment and therefore of little real value. The cotton so purchased by hundreds of individuals in an excess of patriotism and often simply as an advertisement soon found its way back to the market, and made an already difficult situation really worse. The bale bought of a farmer at 10 cents relieved a pressing necessity of that individual farmer, but when the bale was put on the market by the buyer no longer interested in the novelty of his experiment in charity it was sold at a price below its original purchase and further depressed the market.

The warehouse and other measures of relief proposed by the politicians, both great and small, were far in the future, and there was necessity for immediate relief. It was to devise this relief that the business men of Paris met and consulted and from their conferences was evolved the Paris, Tex., Cotton Investment Association, based on a plan that has received the endorsement of every man who has investigated it and declared economically sound by Chicago and eastern bankers and financiers.

This association is an unincorporated body with no capital stock, and has for its purpose the retirement of a portion of the crop from the market, making the remainder sell at a price somewhere near normal and approximately near its real value.

The difference between the "Paris plan" and all others is that the Paris association agreement is to buy cotton and retire it by storage until a definite date, that date being July 1, 1915. Under the agreement not a pound of the cotton bought by the association can be sold at any price before that date, and the directors may in their discretion

delay selling for another 12 months. This will absolutely destroy the cotton, so far as the market is concerned, and shorten the crop to that extent.

Members of the association take one or more shares of "stock" at \$50 per share, and with this money cotton is bought "at the market" and stored in a warehouse, under bond to the state, where it is insured and cared for, keeping its condition indefinitely. The buying is done by members of the association who are familiar with cotton values, and who receive no salary or payment of any sort for this service. The association has no salaried officers or employees and no stockholder is liable for anything above the stock he subscribes. Having once paid for his stock, he pays nothing more. When the cotton is sold the proceeds are prorated to the stockholders, and the belief is that there will be a profit, for the cotton should bring 10 cents or better, and having been bought under an average of 7 cents the difference will more than cover the warehousing and insurance.

This, in brief, is the "Paris plan" of helping the cotton market, and it is so simple, so practical, that at first there were objections that it "would not do." It has stood the test of every investigation, however, and no flaw has been found in it. As a practical means of relieving the situation and most probably of returning to its members a fair interest on an investment, it is considered perfect in its simplicity.

But it will be necessary for every community in the South to form its own association, with an agreement to hold the cotton bought until a date far distant enough to give the market a chance to recover its balance. When this is done—if the South will do it—the farmer might sell his cotton at a living price, pay his debts and go about making preparations for another year in which something besides cotton can be produced.

In order to make the plan succeed united and nation-wide action is necessary, and in this respect the people of the North can really aid the South and the entire country on a business basis and one that will stand investigation.

COTTON PRESS PLATFORM AT PARIS, TEXAS



VIOLIN CLASSES ORGANIZED IN MANY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Four Hundred Children Being Given Free Instruction in Instrumental Music by City—Plan Innovation and Has Been Adopted Elsewhere Only in London

Since the opening of school in September violin classes have been organized in the seventh grades of 27 school districts of the city, and applications for the formation of still more classes are daily received from parents at school headquarters. The present classes include 400 children, the first in the city to be given free instruction in instrumental music by the school system in school hours.

This is an innovation not only in the schools of Boston but throughout the United States. A tour of European countries made three years ago by Dr. Albert G. Mitchell, assistant director of music and in charge of the instrumental music in elementary and high schools of Boston, revealed nothing like it except in the city of London.

Optional Study

Violin instruction in the public schools of this city was introduced as a volunteer after-school study by Mr. Mitchell three years ago, and met with instant success. Previous to that certain schools had had orchestras of considerable excellence but they were purely individual matter. With the introduction of the after-school classes impetus was given to the idea and many of the schools formed "orchestras" which may have been composed of but half a dozen violins, but they served to advance the children in a knowledge of good music and gave pleasure to the whole school, appearing from time to time on various programs. For the first time the work now takes its place in the school curriculum.

Starting in the seventh grade the pupils will have a two-year course before entering the high school, where they are expected to form the nucleus for high school orchestras and bands. From the high school orchestras will be formed a special orchestra of picked players for the study of symphonic music.

To Call It Symphony

It is proposed to call this organization the Boston Public School Symphony orchestra. In a similar way a large brass band is to be formed for open-air festivities, parades and so on. An effort will be made to secure college credit for high school work.

Not waiting for the present seventh

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Purpose Twofold

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Parents are as deeply interested as the children. The violins must be bought but the parents are willing to make sacrifices to secure them. Special arrangements have been made with a local firm to sell them at as low a price as possible, but even then they are often difficult to procure. The master of a certain school in a section of the city where the mothers are hard-working women going out by the day to scrub and clean, herself has advanced \$90 for the purchase of violins for her seventh grade pupils.

Mothers' Request

It is done at the request of mothers who wanted their children to have the advantage of the lessons but could not pay the money needed for the instrument all at one time. If the master would advance the money, they said, they would pay her at the rate of 50 cents a week. These classes, she says, are one of the best things that ever came to her school.

Membership in the classes is voluntary and not all the children who apply can be taken. In the first place, there are not enough teachers to instruct them, and in the second, not all are suited to the violin. Where it is found they are better fitted to some other instrument they are advised to take it, but at the present time no official arrangement has been made to provide for it in schools. Some schools have been giving such instruction out of school hours and will continue it. In other instances the pupils must provide their own teachers.

Predicts Big Success

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Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools, has especial charge of music, and with James M. McLaughlin, director of music, is furthering it to make it of the highest type possible.

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Save the Wild Flowers

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Out in Iowa, where farm land is at a premium, a champion of the disappearing wild flowers has arisen. Frank C. Pellet sees with regret the passing of the unplowed tracts on which at one time blossomed in all their beauty the varied flora indigenous to American soil. His plea will not be read without response. We awoke almost too late to the fact that our wild birds were being exterminated. The buffalo had nearly become extinct before we intervened to save a few specimens of the animal which figures so often in our early history. There is yet time to conserve the wild flowers. It is scarcely probable that special reservations will be set aside for this purpose, as in the case of our forests, but there is no reason why our national parks and the forest reserves themselves should not be made natural conservatories for the American flora.

Garden for Every Man

LOS ANGELES TIMES—Every man needs a garden and an hour of work a

THREE NEW BUILDINGS AT KEENE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

KEENE, N. H.—Three new buildings added to the state normal school plant here this autumn are affording improved facilities for carrying on the work of the institution as well as providing adequate living accommodations for the students. The new structures comprise a main school building fronting on Main street and opening on the campus at the rear, a dormitory planned for 100 pupils, and a central heating plant which is to supply all the buildings belonging to the school.

All three buildings are of red brick. The school building and dormitory are in the colonial style and look not unlike some of the famous college halls of Harvard University. They are three stories in height, with basements that are practically equivalent to another story.

In appearance and equipment the main building is highly satisfactory. The principal entrance on the front leads into a hallway from which a corridor gives access to class rooms on both sides. The rooms are high and well lighted with large windows as well as with electric lamps. They give one an immediate impression of comfort and cheer and of being suitably arranged for the special purpose to which each will be devoted.

The manual training room is in the basement, and is supplemented with two store rooms. The removal of the manual training department to the new building has made it possible to turn the room formerly used in another building into a gymnasium, where the regular class work of the school now is carried on.

Two stories of the main building are occupied by an assembly hall and stage.

The seating capacity of the hall is 300, while 100 more may sit upon the stage. A small balcony has been provided at the rear which may be used for a stereopticon lantern or motion picture machine. Extra shades make possible the darkening of the hall in daylight.

The domestic science department also has rooms on the second and third floors of this building. These are fully equipped with modern apparatus and provide individual cooking tables for the students.

Care has been taken to make the dining room and parlor which occupy the main floor of the dormitory exceedingly attractive. The woodwork finish resembles mission oak in color, and the wall finish is of what is called scoured plaster. The rooms are divided by a screen of ornamental woodwork and glass. Two fireplaces in the parlor and a number of window seats make the place one where the students will wish to linger after school hours and on Sunday afternoons.

In the way of furnishings the students' rooms are all that could be asked. Chiffoniers, cots, straight chairs, rockers, bookcases, rugs and draperies make the equipment complete and comfortable, and electric lights adapt the rooms for pleasant study in the evenings.

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"Characteristics of Oxford"

The First of the Special Articles on the Great Scholastic Institutions of the World Will Appear in the Monitor, Saturday, Oct. 31

These Articles Are Written by

CLAYTON SEDGWICK COOPER

Author, lecturer, traveler, and one of the foremost educational authorities.

They will appear occasionally in conjunction with two series by the same author now running in the Monitor.

The Weekly Thursday Article is Entitled "THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD"

The Weekly Saturday Article Appears Under the Title

"THE STUDENT WORLD"

University—Preparatory School—High School

COTTON BOUGHT AND RETIRED BY STORAGE TILL STATED DATE

Association in Texas Establishes System That It Considers Practicable, as Opposed to "Buy a Bale" Movement—Cooperation of Southern Communities Sought

PARIS, Tex.—This prosperous city of 15,000 people, the county seat of Lamar county, wherein are grown annually nearly 100,000 bales of cotton, found herself facing a problem when the European disturbance put a stop to the operation of the cotton markets, and the price of the staple dropped from 10 cents or better to about 6 cents.

The "Buy a Bale" movement was felt here to be founded on sentiment and therefore of little real value. The cotton so purchased by hundreds of individuals in an excess of patriotism and often simply as an advertisement soon found its way back to the market, and made an already difficult situation really worse. The bale bought of a farmer at 10 cents relieved a pressing necessity of that individual farmer, but when the bale was put on the market by the buyer no longer interested in the novelty of his experiment in charity it was sold at a price below its original purchase and further depressed the market.

The warehouse and other measures of relief proposed by the politicians, both great and small, were far in the future, and there was necessity for immediate relief. It was to devise this relief that the business men of Paris met and consulted and from their conferences evolved the Paris, Tex., Cotton Investment Association, based on a plan that has received the indorsement of every man who has investigated it, and declared economically sound by Chicago and eastern bankers and financiers.

This association is an unincorporated body with no capital stock, and has for its purpose the retirement of a portion of the crop from the market, making the remainder sell at a price somewhere near normal and approximately near its real value.

The difference between the "Paris plan" and all others is that the Paris association agreement is to buy cotton and retire it by storage until a definite date, that date being July 1, 1915. Under the agreement not a pound of the cotton bought by the association can be sold at any price before that date, and the directors may in their discretion

delay selling for another 12 months. This will absolutely destroy the cotton, so far as the market is concerned, and shorten the crop to that extent.

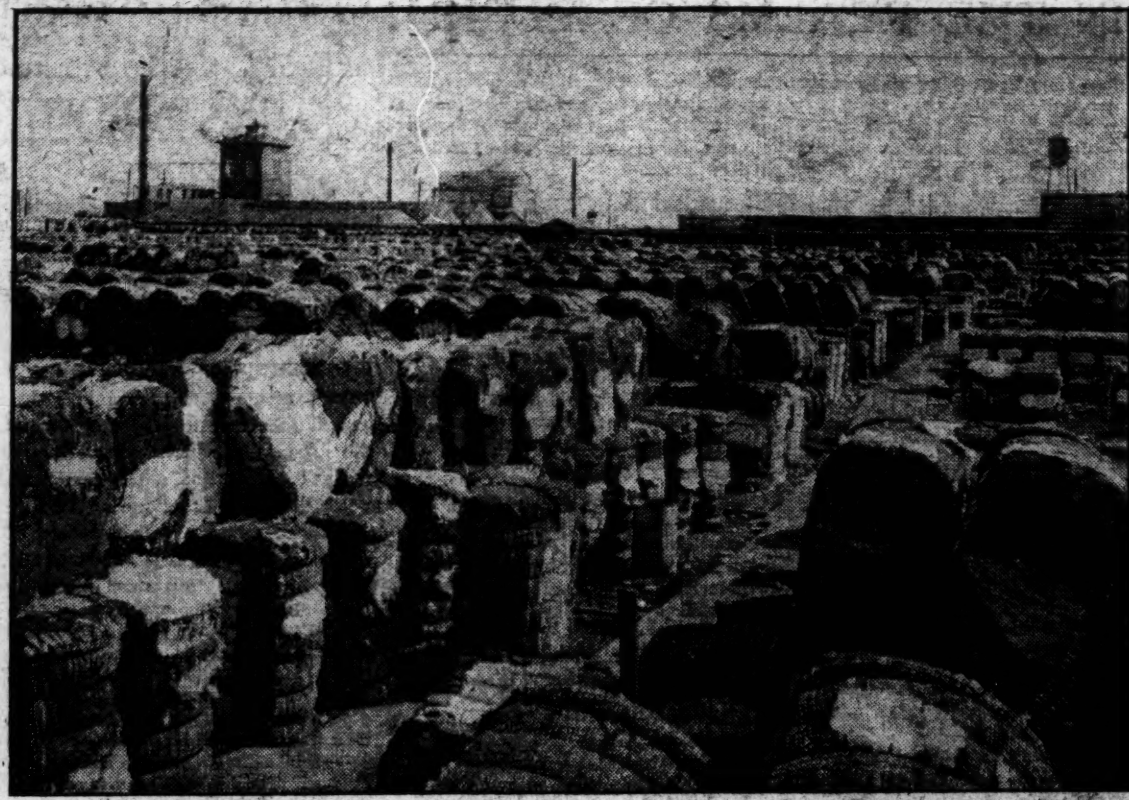
Members of the association take one or more shares of "stock" at \$50 per share, and with this money cotton is bought "at the market" and stored in a warehouse, under bond to the state, where it is insured and cared for, keeping its condition indefinitely. The buying is done by members of the association who are familiar with cotton values, and who receive no salary or payment of any sort for this service. The association has no salaried officers or employees and no stockholder is liable for anything above the stock he subscribes. Having once paid for his stock, he pays nothing more. When the cotton is sold the proceeds are prorated to the stockholders, and the belief is that there will be a profit, for the cotton should bring 10 cents or better, and having been bought under an average of 7 cents the difference will more than cover the warehousing and insurance.

This, in brief, is the "Paris plan" of helping the cotton market, and it is so simple, so practical, that at first there were objections that it "would not do." It has stood the test of every investigation, however, and no flaw has been found in it. As a practical means of relieving the situation and most probably of returning to its members a fair interest on an investment, it is considered perfect in its simplicity.

But it will be necessary for every community in the South to form its own association, with an agreement to hold the cotton bought until a date far distant enough to give the market a chance to recover its balance. When this is done—if the South will do it—the farmer might sell his cotton at a living price, pay his debts and go about making preparations for another year in which something besides cotton can be produced.

In order to make the plan succeed united and nation-wide action is necessary, and in this respect the people of the North can really aid the South and the entire country on a business basis and one that will stand investigation.

COTTON PRESS PLATFORM AT PARIS, TEXAS



VIOLIN CLASSES ORGANIZED IN MANY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

Four Hundred Children Being Given Free Instruction in Instrumental Music by City—Plan Is Innovation and Has Been Adopted Elsewhere Only in London

Since the opening of school in September violin classes have been organized in the seventh grades of 27 school districts of the city, and applications for the formation of still more classes are daily received from parents at school headquarters. The present classes include 400 children, the first in the city to be given free instruction in instrumental music by the school system in school hours.

This is an innovation not only in the schools of Boston but throughout the United States. A tour of European countries made three years ago by Dr. Albert G. Mitchell, assistant director of music and in charge of the instrumental music in elementary and high schools of Boston, revealed nothing like it except in the city of London.

Optional Study

Violin instruction in the public schools of this city was introduced as a volunteer after-school study by Mr. Mitchell three years ago, and met with instant success. Previous to that certain schools had had orchestras of considerable excellence but they were purely an individual matter. With the introduction of the after-school classes impetus was given to the idea and many of the schools formed "orchestras" which may have been composed of but half a dozen violins, but they served to advance the children in a knowledge of good music and gave pleasure to the whole school, appearing from time to time on various programs. For the first time the work now takes its place in the school curriculum.

Starting in the seventh grade the pupils will have a two-year course before entering the high school, where they are expected to form the nucleus for high school orchestras and bands. From the high school orchestras will be formed a special orchestra of picked players for the study of symphonic music.

To Call It Symphony

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Lesson From Brazil

LOWELL COURIER-CITIZEN—Mexico might well learn a lesson from Brazil. Climate and natural resources are similar, and the people came from much the same stock, but the destinies of the two nations are being worked along widely different lines.

Fair Play For Suffrage

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—The fight both for and against the extension of suffrage in the United States has been conducted with the utmost good faith and consideration for the rights of opponents. There has, in Ohio particularly, been no hint of militant tactics. The appeal has been to reason, to justice; if it cannot win on that basis, its advocates are content to accept failure. Suffrage won in Kansas the third time it was submitted. Washington likewise accepted it the third time; in California and Colorado the amendment was defeated once and then carried. Oregon rejected it five times before voting favorably. There is ample precedent for a state reversing itself on this issue, as Ohio must if she adopts the amendment. The Plain Dealer is convinced that fairness and justice to the women of Ohio demand that the suffrage amendment be ratified.

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All three buildings are of red brick. The school building and dormitory are in the colonial style and look not unlike some of the famous college halls of Harvard University. They are three stories in height, with basements that are practically equivalent to another story.

In appearance and equipment the main building is highly satisfactory. The principal entrance on the front leads into a hallway from which a corridor gives access to class rooms on both sides. The rooms are high and well lighted with large windows as well as with electric lamps. They give one an immediate impression of comfort and cheer and of being suitably arranged for the special purpose to which each will be devoted.

The manual training room is in the basement, and is supplemented with two store rooms. The removal of the manual training department to the new building has made it possible to turn the room formerly used in another building into a gymnasium, where the regular class work of the school now is carried on. Two stories of the main building are occupied by an assembly hall and stage.

The seating capacity of the hall is 300, while 100 more may sit upon the stage. A small balcony has been provided at the rear which may be used for a stereopticon lantern or motion picture machine. Extra shades make possible the darkening of the hall in daylight.

The domestic science department also has rooms on the second and third floors of this building. These are fully equipped with modern apparatus and provide individual cooking tables for the students.

Care has been taken to make the dining room and parlor which occupy the main floor of the dormitory exceedingly attractive. The woodwork finish resembles mission oak in color, and the wall finish is of what is called scored plaster. The rooms are divided by a screen of ornamental woodwork and glass. Two fireplaces in the parlor and a number of window seats make the place one where the students will wish to linger after school hours and on Sunday afternoons.

In the way of furnishings the students' rooms are all that could be asked. Chiffoniers, cots, straight chairs, rockers, bookcases, rugs and draperies make the equipment complete and comfortable, and electric lights adapt the rooms for pleasant study in the evenings.

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Two associate district deputies were on the suite of Rt. Worshipful Charles G. Bird when he entered Robert Lash Masonic lodge of Chelsea for his official visit.

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GREEK WOMEN COME HERE FOR DOMESTIC STUDY

Simmons College Receives Three
Girls Who Are Expected to
Teach Cooking and Sewing in
Athens After They Learn

Emily Peristiano, Anna Zervon, and Adela Razi, all of Athens, Greece, are taking a course in household economics at Simmons College, being the first of a number of girls who are to come to Boston for instruction prior to the setting up of a college in their native city. They have been sent here by a philanthropist in Athens but the remainder are to come under the direction of the government.

To build a college in Athens where courses in domestic science might be obtained, P. Charopoulos of Cephalonia by will left \$1,500,000 about three years ago. Of the income, \$60,000 were to be put aside for the education and maintenance of three girls in any suitable school of domestic science that could be found in Europe. No domestic school in Europe just suited the needs of these girls. Gordon Allen, an architect of Boston, when at the American Archaeological School of Athens, proposed Simmons College in America. So the Queen of Greece, then Crown Princess Sophie, decided to send them here. However, as Greece then was engaged in war, a beginning was delayed until the present year.

After these girls have studied here two years, or as long a time as is deemed necessary, they will return to Greece, and a second group of three girls will come here again. A college of domestic science will then be founded in Athens where the girls, trained in all the methods here, will endeavor to teach the girls of their own country.

The girls now here are under the care of Gordon Allen and the Greek consul. Miss Razi speaks English and Miss Zervon began her study of the language on the boat, so can speak and understand but very little. Miss Peristiano, speaks English fluently and is able to take notes on lectures easily. As they have lost almost six weeks of this term's work, several seniors have volunteered not only to tutor them in English, but also in cooking, sewing and other studies scheduled.

NEW INSTRUCTOR FOR BAY STATE MILITIA SCHOOL

Lieutenant Grey of the Eighteenth
Infantry Now at Texas City Is
Ordered to Massachusetts

Orders have issued by the war department to First Lieut. B. E. Grey of the eighteenth regiment of infantry, U. S. A., stationed in Texas City, to go to Boston and join the detachment of regular army officers who are detailed here as inspectors and instructors. In addition to his duties as an inspector and instructor to the militia he will also act as chief instructor to the training school of which Lieut. Col. Willis W. Stover, fifth regiment, U. S. A., is commander. Lieutenant Grey is a West Point graduate and was for a number of years a tactical officer at the academy.

Lieutenant Grey will have charge of the instruction of the cadets of the school who are picked enlisted men from all over the state and are taking a prescribed course of two years at the end of which time they are graduated, which entitles them to a commission in the militia but not the appointment. The appointment comes after they have been elected at a company election.

Lieut. Grey succeeds Capt. Merch B. Stewart, of the fifth regiment infantry, U. S. A.

METHODISTS HEAR REPORT ON FUND

WASHINGTON—Reports on the progress of the work of raising funds for the support of retired ministers among the various nationalities featured the Wednesday meeting of the Washington convention, inaugurating the Methodist Episcopal 1915 campaign for a \$5,000,000 fund to support superannuated ministers. The Rev. Charles J. Thais told of the work among the Germans, the Rev. Harmon Young reported on the Swedish conferences, and the Rev. W. H. Dean discussed the colored conferences. The convention concludes today.

HARVARD FRESHMEN AT CHAPEL

The special chapel service in Appleton chapel, Harvard, was attended by 200 freshmen Wednesday evening. Prof. E. C. Moore, chairman of the board of preachers, conducted the services and President A. Lawrence Lowell, Dean LeBaron Briggs and Dean Ezra R. Thayer were the speakers. President Lowell urged closer relations between the freshmen and other members of the university, and chapel attendance.

NEW ARLINGTON ST. CAR STOP

It is announced by the Boston Elevated Company that the location of the Arlington street stop, place for Subway cars has been changed from the corner of Arlington street to the island platform near the subway incline, and beginning this morning all cars entering or leaving the subway at Arlington street will stop at this platform instead of at the corner of Arlington street.

RAILWAY COUNSEL TO PRESENT CASES TO BOARD NOV. 5

Public Service Commission
Hears Winthrop Objections to
Proposed Consolidation

Counsel for the Bay State Street Railway Company and the Boston Elevated are to present their cases before the public service commission when it resumes its sessions on Nov. 5 in the investigation into transportation facilities in the metropolitan area. The hearing adjourned yesterday after Harold W. Orcutt, town solicitor for Winthrop, had presented the case for that community, opposing the proposed consolidation plan. Solicitor Orcutt presented the general objections of the town to consolidation. He said in part:

"Our only service, outside of the Point Shirley line, is afforded by the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, and I think I can say that we have a service absolutely unparalleled in this commonwealth. We have trains every 10 to 15 minutes through the day and every hour through the night.

"If we ever have any objections to the service given we take them, not to this commission, but to the management of the road, and they are promptly met with justice.

"We object to such a corporation as the Commonwealth Electric Railroad purchasing the Narrow Gauge and the Boston Elevated and putting a broad gauge track in Winthrop, as is proposed. To unite this, faultless road with one which has constantly been appearing before your board to meet the complaints of citizens, would not in any way benefit Winthrop, and under such a system our excellent service would not be continued as before, we believe."

Mr. Orcutt's remarks were supplemented by statements from Winthrop Magee, chairman of the board of selectmen, by former Representative E. H. Whitney, by Eugene Whittier, Jeremiah Green and William Frost. Mr. Magee read a letter from Channing Howard, chairman of the Winthrop planning board, covering the same ground.

BOSTON DISTRICT OF RESERVE BANK CHOOSES BOARD

Directors of the federal reserve bank of Boston elected an executive committee consisting of A. L. Aiken, governor of the bank; Frederic H. Curtis, federal agent and class C director; Thomas P. Beal, class A director and Charles A. Morse, class B director, and appointed Florrinn M. Howe, assistant cashier of the Old Colony Trust Company, as cashier at the meeting held last Wednesday.

The bank will adopt the accounting system recommended by the federal reserve board and an order for this equipment has been sent to Washington. A vice-governor and secretary are to be chosen at the meeting of the directors next week.

SALVATION ARMY WANTS OLD LINEN

Mrs. Colonel Gifford of the Salvation Army is appealing to the public to send to her any old linen or muslin that may be around the home. The commander, Miss Booth, wrote Mrs. Gifford that she had received a letter from a friend in the war zone, and the writer earnestly appeals for linen for war uses. He further adds that handkerchiefs are also badly needed.

The following articles are wanted: Clean old table cloths, shirts, napkins, underwear, handkerchiefs, bed sheets and pillow cases, of either linen, cotton or muslin. After these have been properly prepared they will be shipped to the war zone by the steamship lines, which have been arranged to carry the same without charge. All packages should be addressed to Mrs. Colonel Gifford, 8 East Brookline street, Boston, Mass.

Y. M. C. A. TO HAVE FILM SERVICE

Endeavoring to solve the moving picture problem in Cambridge the Y. M. C. A. in that city has just installed complete apparatus and contracted for a service of films which will present the class of pictures that are considered presentable. Not only do they deal with historical episodes and dramatic situations that tend to improve, but instructive exhibitions of industrial operations as well. J. B. Dumas is in charge of this branch of the work.

WARD 8 VOTER'S STATUS UPHELD

The Boston election commissioners last night declared Michael J. Flynn to be a legal voter in ward 8. The decision was reached after a three-hour executive session following the hearing which had been continued from the day before.

NANTUCKETERS MEET AND DINE

Over 100 attended the meeting, dinner and entertainment Wednesday evening at the Brunswick, which marked the twenty-first anniversary of the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket. The new officers are: William F. Macy, president; Alexander Starbuck and Simon J. Nevins, vice-presidents; Mabel M. Wilcox, secretary; Harrison Loring, Jr., treasurer; Fred V. Fuller, Emma J. Hayward, Alice M. Bunker and Annie G. Fish, executive committee.

THIS Free "Help Wanted" and "Situations Wanted" department of The Christian Science Monitor aims to bring together those needing employees and those seeking work. As references are required as to the good character and satisfactory ability of each advertiser, it is hoped that those looking for employment, or for workers, will find this department useful. Any unsatisfactory experience should be reported to the Advertising Manager, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Advertisers Not Wishing to Use This Department May Have Acceptable Advertisements Published on the Classified Advertising Pages at the Rates Printed at the Head of Such Pages

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A STRONG WILLING MAN wanted for general work on small farm; one who would appreciate a good home for the winter rather than big wages. Address M. BROWN, Mulberry Point, Guilford, Conn.

BORING MILL HANDS—Six first-class men for large machines. Apply between 9 a. m. and 10:30 a. m. to EMP. OFFICE, Fore River Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced French speaking salesman; also window trimmer. DAVIS CO., Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—An experienced man for finishing work and supervising planing work by the Hummel process; one who has had electroplying experience preferred. JOHN R. WATTS, 107 Falmouth st., Boston.

WIRE GRILLE WORKERS experienced on round and flat wire work. JAMES A. GLASS, 27 Purchase st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COMPETENT general housework girl wanted in family of 3 adults, 13 miles from Boston; electricity passes the house. Mrs. H. ESTELLE EARGENT, Westwood, Mass.; Tel. 513-W Dedham.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER, Brookline; two adults in suite; good cook, reliable, competent and neat; room with bath connected; state age, experience and references. MISS RUSSELL, 101 Chestnut st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted in Brookline to care for child a few hours each afternoon, outdoors or in; give references and wages desired, by mail. G. E. HOWE, 75 State st., Boston.

WANTED—An experienced errand girl, willing to do plain sewing. Apply at one R. W. MASTERS, Suite 2, 905 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—Two girls or mother and daughter for general housework and second work; second girl to assist care four children. Mrs. F. H. ANDREW, 114 Pleasant st., Arlington, Mass. Tel. 901-W.

WANTED—A capable woman under 40 in family of 3 adults; no washing; wages \$5; references required. Tel. 1272-W. C. C. S. LEWIS, 36 Highland av., Cambridge.

WANTED—A good errand girl with reference. Mrs. L. L. PIERCE, 137 Mass. chusetts av., Boston.

NEW ENGLAND MEN ENTERTAIN AT DAIRY SHOW

Reunions Feature Luncheon and
Chamber's Special Party Plan
Is Indorsed in Resolutions
Larger Plans Next Year

New Englanders attending the National Dairy Show in Chicago, gave a luncheon at the Saddle and Sirloin Club Wednesday. A dispatch received at the Chamber of Commerce this morning reports that more than 100 New Englanders were present.

There were many reunions, former New Englanders who have moved West meeting old friends from the home state for the first time in years. Before the meeting adjourned the unanimous thanks of the delegation were voted the Boston chamber of commerce, and its committee on agriculture, for organizing and conducting the "New England Special."

New England headquarters have been established in the National Dairy Show building, and nearly 200 have registered there. Various sightseeing trips have been arranged, one to the stock yards, and a trip to the grain elevators was taken Wednesday morning.

Among those who attended the New England luncheon were: W. E. Smith, C. F. Whitcomb, N. I. Bowditch, John F. Bowditch, Charles F. Whitcomb and John C. Orcutt, all of the chamber's committee which planned the trip; Maj. E. E. Philbrook of Portland, Me., of the Maine department of agriculture; Robert Scoville of Chapinville, Conn.; E. S. Adams of Bowdoinham, Me., assistant commissioner of agriculture of Maine; Prof. W. P. B. Lockwood of Amherst, S. R. Parker of Hallowell, Mass.; J. Henry Rhines of Portland, Me.; E. P. Knowlton of Auburn, Me.; H. M. Hardwick of Boston, Leander F. Herrick and W. D. Ross of Worcester.

Prof. Fred Rasmussen of the New Hampshire State College of Agriculture, John P. Bowditch of Framingham, Mass., president, Mr. Hooper, president of the Hooper Grain Company, invited all the New Englanders to a trip to the Chicago grain pit, which trip they are taking today. Col. W. E. Skinner, general manager of the National Dairy Show, spoke. W. H. Caldwell of Peterboro, N. H., secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, proposed that a special effort will be made to bring to next year's national show the prize-winning cattle of the New England fairs.

PROTECTING NAVY UNIFORM

Consequent upon a complaint from Josephus Daniels, secretary of the United States navy, of discrimination against persons wearing the navy uniform, Att. Gen. Thomas J. Boynton has sent a letter to every hotel and theater in Boston advising them that such discrimination is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.

THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

FOR "HELP WANTED" AND "SITUATIONS WANTED" ONLY

The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are: SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, and one letter of reference, to be kept in our files, as to good character, and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser.

HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written or other evidence of good character.

In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

Name of Advertiser..... The advertiser's satisfactory ability may be learned by writing to

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An advertisement fulfilling the conditions expressed in the Coupon at the left will be run free for six days in this department. The offer does not apply to advertisements for work to be done at home, nor to those soliciting business patronage, nor to those in which the compensation is paid "on commission." State your "want" in twenty words, attach the Coupon, entirely filled out, with letter of reference and mail to the Monitor Employment Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Advertisers Not Wishing to Use This Department May Have Acceptable Advertisements Published on the Classified Advertising Pages at the Rates Printed at the Head of Such Pages

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, wishes engagement by day, part, full, or reasonable, best of references. Address Mrs. M. T. BAPTISTE, 3 Claremont st., Boston, Tel. B. 747-R.

STENOGRAPHER, 12 years' experience, desires permanent position; knowledge of bookkeeping; excellent references. Address Mrs. M. T. BAPTISTE, 3 Claremont st., Boston, Tel. B. 747-R.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, 1 year's experience, desires position; best of references; reply by letter only. MAY L. STINEWITZ, Franklin Sq. House, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, desires position; secretarial work preferred. E. E. CUNNINGHAM, 22 Draper st., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 1068-W Dorchester.

STENOGRAPHER—Young woman, 14 years' experience, an A.M.; desires position; competent; best of references. LILLIAN M. THOMPSON, Franklin Square House, Boston.

STUDENT—only lady, college graduate, wishes part time employment, tutoring, reading by the hour, clerking; would do office position of regular home; references. E. C. MOORE, care Leland Power's School, Fenway, Boston.

TUTORING desired by Wellesley graduate at all high school subjects; applies for college. MARGARITE MONTGOMERY, 101 Newbury st., Boston.

TUTORING—wishes also secretarial work. MISS MARY E. KINGSBURY, 29 Salisbury rd., Brookline, Mass.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE studying at Powers school, will do typing or act as companion during vacations evenings; best references. MISS ELORELYN C. WELLS, The Franklin Square House, 11 Newton st., Boston.

WANTED—Care of apartments, or general work for mornings or afternoons, or Saturday afternoon. References. IRENE CAMPBELL, 27 Dandee st., Suite 3, Boston.

WANTED—Morning or afternoon work; apartments; references. IRENE CAMPBELL, 27 Dandee st., Suite 3, Boston.

WANTED—Care of child in city, or morning work; references. ALMA SIMS, 2 Hampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—A position as governess, companion to a lady; best of references. BEATRICE M. KYTE, 20 Pearl st., Natick, Mass.

WANTED—Position as the clerk and telephone operator; good references; 5 years' last position. EVELYN M. MACDONALD, 11 Circuit st., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Office cleaning or chamber work by the hour; any cleaning work; references. MISS WINNIE M. THOMAS, 249 Elm st., W. Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Light housework or care of children; no heavy work; moderate pay; references furnished. MISS WINNIE M. THOMAS, 249 Elm st., W. Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—By retired young lady, position as attendant to lady going to California; best of references. MISS GRACE ATWOOD, 224 Mass. av., Boston.

WANTED—A position as housekeeper or attendant by a woman of experience, who can give the best of references. MISS M. SMITH, 335 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WANTED—Situation as plain cook or chambermaid; can do plain sewing. MISS NELLIE GOODWIN, 155 Berkeley st., Boston.

WANTED—All kinds of mending and darning by the day. COOPER, 10 Grigg st., Cambridge, Mass. Call 1328-J after 7 p. m.

WANTED—Positions for two women: One to care for child and do light housekeeping; one as ladies' maid or working companion; moderate salaries. Apply to Mrs. J. H. BROWN, 100 Newbury st., Boston; Tel. B. 6180.

YOUNG NORWEGIAN GIRL, with experience as nursemaid, desires position as lady's maid, or as a general housekeeper. Address: NATHALIA HANSON, 11 Cross st., Natick, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN, normal school graduate, 2 years' clerical experience, desires office position or other place requiring person of refinement and ability. EDITH FOSTER, 108 Hemenway st., Boston.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

DRAPERS, experienced, and good dressmakers wanted. FULLA BACON, dressmaker, 40 E. 46th st., New York.

GOOD FINE HAND SEWERS wanted. MME. ROTTER, 16 W. 45th st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, general office worker, married (30); 12 years' experience; capable of full charge of office; moderate salary to start; will go anywhere. Best references. C. STEINDORF, 1117 Union av., New York City.

BUSINESS AND MECHANICAL EXECUTIVE (32)—University graduate; 12 years' experience in construction, supervising, shop methods, select equipment, accounting, sales perfecting, purchasing, management, financing. E. ERICHSEN, 12 W. 32d st., New York.

CLERK (41)—Position night or day; 10 years' experience; hotel and transportation lines; timekeeping, switchboard, auditing, the checkers, etc. References. A. F. ROBERTSON, 140 W. 34th st., New York City.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical and general engineering class, desires position; excellent reference. FRANK M. TOMER, 472 Center st., Trenton, N. J.

ENGLISHMAN, married, wants a horse; good references; light experience; go anywhere, reply by letter only. GEORGE LAWRENCE, Wayne, Pa.

FARM CARTER and developer (colored), married, wants position, develop, erect farm. ERNEST B. BAY, 10 E. 133d st., New York.

FARM OR AGRICULTURAL WORK wanted by young man (22); experienced, good character, and thoroughly reliable; good home and environment essential; references. JOHN BUSELL, care DuVerre, 336 W. 68th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS—Competent colored woman wants last three days of week; laundry or housekeeping. MISS E. BROOKS, 32 Claremont pk., Boston.

LAUNDRESS would like one large family washing to take home; best city references. MARY HARRIS, 5 Dillon st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored), recommended, will do day work. FLORA SAMSON, 20 Ruggles st., Suite 1, Boston.

MANICURIST and hairdresser wishes position; burlesque, or general work; high references. FLORENCE E. CAMPBELL, 220 Audover st., Peabody, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, Norwegian, 28 years' experience, desires position; high references; speaks English and German. MISS E. LAISSEN, 18 Melrose av., Westwood, Mass.

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Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities, and Sailings

Another very quiet day is passing in the real estate market, very few sales being recorded, although several are expected to be closed between now and the first few days of November, of more than ordinary interest. Money continues to command rather arbitrary rates with little or no large applications. Building contracts made several months ago are being carried out, so that there is an apparent activity to keep business moving for a time.

AMONG THE BUYERS

Report comes from Roxbury of the sale of two 3-story frame dwellings, numbered 32 and 34 Mt. Pleasant avenue, near Vine street, conveyed by William O. Curtis to Mary A. McLaughlin, and although the consideration is not named, the assessed valuation is \$12,000 and \$4,000 of this amount is taxed on the 10,127-square feet of land.

Bessie Heller has sold to Jennie Parker, who resells to Helen B. Jones, the premises described as a 3½-story brick dwelling house at 101 West Springfield street near Tremont street, South End. The total assessment is \$5,500, including \$240 on 1,000 square feet of land.

Through the office of Wallace D. Dexter, 50 Congress street, sale has been made of 129,000 square feet of land from the estate of J. W. Pierce on Fisher hill, Brookline, to G. W. Mitton.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Edin Hall, w. 32, ward 21; First Church of Christ, Scientist, Shopley, Rufin & Associates, 100 State street, w. 32, ward 21; W. W. F. Fox, Inc., brick blacksmith shop, Cross st., w. 32, ward 6; Michael L. Moran, w. 32, ward 6; Colby, alter mercantile building, w. 32, ward 6; Julius Kallus, w. 32, ward 6; alter stores and tenements, w. 32, ward 6; Fred L. Hovitt, alter mercantile, w. 32, ward 6.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Jennie Heller to Jennie Parker, West Springfield st., w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Jennie Heller to Helen B. Jones, West Springfield st., w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Lillian T. Nutting to J. Sumner Draper, Commonwealth av., w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
George Dietz to G. Murray Pakulski, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Charles and River st., w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
H. Murray Pakulski to Rose Dietz, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Bertha Dietz to G. Murray Pakulski, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Sarah H. Wolcott to G. Murray Pakulski, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Joseph Nolan to E. L. Morris, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Joseph Nolan to G. H. Wood, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.

ROXBURY
William O. Curtis et al. to Mary R. McLaughlin, Mt. Pleasant av., w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.

DOLCHESTER
Franklin L. Smith to Joseph Coleman, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Franklin L. Smith to Joseph Coleman, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Franklin L. Smith to Joseph Coleman, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.

BRIDGE
Ervin R. Dix to Frank A. Burke et al., w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
James A. Flinn to Agnes L. Flinn, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.

HIDE PARK
Hannah J. Goddard to Clara K. Peter, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
John Kiewit to J. Jensen et al., w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.

CHELSEA
George E. Register to Annie M. Howell, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Annie M. Howell to George E. Register, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.

WINTHROP
Wilder Sav. Bk., w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Wilder Sav. Bk., w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.

REVERE
Florence Oldfield et al. to Jeannette M. Rooney, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.
Joseph Oldfield et al. to Jeannette M. Rooney, w. 32, ward 21; \$1.00.

NEW LIGHTS ON HUDSON BAY ROUTE READY NEXT YEAR

OTTAWA—The 10 lighthouse towers in course of construction on the Hudson bay route have been completed by the Dominion government. Seven are on the Hudson straits and three in the bay. The steamers Aramo and Minto, which took material and men north last spring, have returned and report the work finished.

Next summer the lamps will be lighted to guide shipping to Port Churchill, at the southwestern extremity of Hudson bay. Shipping facilities will be ready at this point to handle freight from the Canadian West delivered over the Hudson bay railway, which is nearing completion for the Canadian government and which will connect Hudson bay with the existing railway systems of the West.

PLEA IS MADE FOR FIREPROOF SHINGLE USE

Hearing at State House, Attended by Many Public Officials, Also Includes Defense of Wooden Roof Covering

City officials and representatives of the fire departments of the metropolitan district attended a conference held at the State House today by request of Fire Commissioner John A. O'Keefe. Representatives of firms which manufacture fireproof shingles explained their products. The merits of asbestos, asphalt and rubberoid composite shingles and state were explained before a roomful of spectators. The wooden-shingle representatives were then given opportunity to be heard.

At the end of the conference the commissioner appointed a committee to examine the stenographic record of the conference to make a report on the materials therein and to make recommendations on the use of fireproof shingles.

This committee consisted of George H. Newhall, mayor of Lynn; Capt. William Brophy of Jamaica Plain; Chief Bunker of the Cambridge fire department; and W. W. Furbush and Franklin H. Wentworth, representing the fire underwriters of Boston. The committee will report to the fire prevention commissioner, who said that he would call another conference after receiving the recommendations.

Wallace F. Williams, representing the Johns-Manville Company of Boston and New York, exhibited asbestos fire and water-proof shingles. H. L. Alley, representing the Warren Brothers Company, presented the flex-a-tile shingle. A representative of C. S. Bird & Sons Company showed the Neponset shingle. Bennett Milner presented the rubberoid shingle. Raymond A. Smart of the Barrett Manufacturing Company explained the asphalt shingle and Henry H. Matthews spoke in favor of the use of slate.

William J. Barry, representing the retail lumber trade of metropolitan Boston, and a representative of the Davenport & Peters Lumber Company protested against action by the commissioner to discontinue the use of the wooden shingle.

All of the fireproof shingles exhibited, with the exception of slate, were said to be made of asphalt or asbestos with a basis of felt and covered with a mineral surfacing. It was said that the mineral used in surfacing had been patented by a single firm which required that the fireproof shingle should not be laid at a price less than \$4.25 per 100 square feet.

Former State Senator Charles H. Pearson raised the point that Massachusetts should take no action tending to make a monopoly of this firm.

BANCROFT ABBOTT FOR MR. MCALL, IT IS REPORTED

Bancroft Abbott, former secretary of the Progressive state committee, has pledged his support in the present political campaign to Samuel W. McCall, the Republican candidate for Governor, it was announced today at Republican state headquarters.

Mr. Abbott is one of the original committee of seven that organized the Progressive party in Massachusetts and personally organized more than 70 Progressive town and ward committees in the state. He was also a delegate to the Progressive national convention in Chicago.

Mr. Abbott was manager of the speakers' bureau as well as the first secretary of the Progressive state committee. He was the manager of Norman H. White's campaign for Congress, and as the Progressive candidate for county commissioner of Norfolk, last fall, was a close second to Bird in most of the cities and towns of that county.

SOMERS SYSTEM OF TAX GATHERING GIVEN IN OUTLINE

State and city officials, with business men from Cambridge assembled at the Boston City Club this afternoon to hear Walter Pollock outline the Somers system of assessing taxes which has been used extensively in many large cities and towns in the West and middle West.

Mr. Pollock said the system had been adopted in Cleveland, Columbus, Des Moines, Denver, cities in Texas and elsewhere. It is a complete plan for arriving at real estate values. It takes centers as a standard and bases the valuation of contiguous property upon that standard.

Those invited to the gathering, which was preceded by a luncheon, include Mayor Timothy W. Good of Cambridge, George L. Dow, former representative; Walter Earl, president of the Harvard Trust Company; P. R. Armidion, E. A. Conihian, Jr., Edmund E. Day, James Cassidy, Albert E. Lynch, Olma Francis, Thomas W. Hadley, Representative Harry J. Mahoney, former Representative J. J. A'Hearn and others.

TUNNEL OPENING APPROVED
Approval was given by Mayor Curley today to the Boston transit commission for permission to open the Dorchester tunnel between Park and Chauncy streets, under Summer street.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fifteen days from Hull, Eng., the British freighter Galileo, Capt. Thomas Collins, reached port today and tied up at Mystic docks, Charlestown, to discharge about 1100 tons of general cargo. Also aboard the vessel are about 900 tons for New York. Seasonable conditions were encountered all the way, according to officers, the long passage being due to anchoring all night on two occasions in the North sea.

Fresh fish sold at high prices at the fish pier again today, all quotations being firm. Several trips were in, the schooner A. Platt Andrew having 40,000 pounds, the largest single fare of the day. Other arrivals: Conqueror 24,000 pounds, Reading 40,000, Actor 3000, Lillian 11,000, Genesta 8000, Sylvia 32,000, str Wave 38,000 and str Foam 43,000. Quotations to dealers per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.50 to \$5.75, steak cod \$10.25 to \$12.25, market cod \$3.75 to \$5, pollock \$2.75, large hake \$5, and medium hake \$3.

GNL netters landed approximately 100,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today, the largest receipts of the season for this kind of fishing. Most of the fish was pollock and sold mainly for splitting. A netter landed 700 fresh mackerel at Rockport. There were no other arrivals today.

One of the largest cargoes ever taken from this port to Cuba went out today in the holds of the United Fruit Company's steamship Limon, for Havana. Holds were practically full, shipments including 11,000 sacks and barrels of potatoes, 6000 bags of oats, 50 tons of hay, and a great quantity of fish, onions, apples, machinery, shoes, leather and general merchandise. Captain Terry went out in command of the Limon, relieving Captain McKinnon, who will await the arrival of the steamer San Jose, his regular command. The Limon will go to Port Limon after discharging her cargo at Havana, and will there load fruit for her return trip to Boston.

Bringing 1,350,000 gallons of molasses the American tank steamer Currier is steaming toward Boston from Havana. The craft is proceeding slowly and is not expected to arrive until late tonight or tomorrow. The Currier is equipped with wireless telegraph and sent a message ashore indicating that the vessel was 22 miles south of Boston lights at 7 p. m. Wednesday. During the 24 hours preceding this message the Currier had made less than 180 miles.

United States steamboat inspectors have suspended for five days the license of Capt. W. G. Olsen, master of the steamship Machigonne, which ran on the Boston and Nahant route the past summer. This action was taken after investigation of complaints lodged by Boston yachtsmen that they had been crowded in the channel when passing the Machigonne.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs Pennsylvania, Boston; Denis, Para and Barbados; Antilles, New Orleans; Levnet, Rosario; Munwood, Sagua, Calabrien and Matanzas; Vrijbergen, St Vincent, C B; Caracas, Curacao and San Juan; Perugia, Mediterranean ports; Marie di Giorgio, Port Antonio.

Wednesday, strs Hamilton, Newport News and Norfolk; Delaware, Philadelphia; Transportation, Portland; schr Lizzie Bell, Virginia; tugs Vigilant, with one brig; Atkins Hughes, with one brig.

ARABIC ARRIVES FROM LIVERPOOL WITH LIST OF 545

Captain Finch brought the White Star liner Arabic into port today from Liverpool and Queenstown with 545 passengers aboard. The liner proceeded to a berth at Commonwealth pier, South Boston, after a favorable voyage. In the cabin accommodations were 230 passengers while in the steerage there were 315.

Among those traveling in the cabin were John Foy, Boston; the Rev. and Mrs. T. D. Morris, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. George Morrison, Miss Morrison. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Woodhead and Walter C. Fryer, all of Chicago.

Traveling unaccompanied all the way from Southampton, England, little Barbara Rimmer, the five-year-old daughter of M. R. Rimmer of Boston, was one of the passengers. She will join her father.

The Rev. G. W. Van Dyke, head of the Maori mission in New Zealand, was a passenger en route to his home by way of San Francisco after attending a conference in London. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston Hamer and five children returned from England, bound for their home near Mexico City, Mexico. Mr. Hamer has been studying for three years in an English college.

Two Japanese students from England, Mitsuyoshi Kono of Osaka, and Oki Tsuchiya of Tokyo, are on the way to their native land. They will sail from San Francisco. Miss Elsie H. M. Burjett, a German governess, from Birmingham, Eng., also was a passenger.

DESCRIBE TRIP IN KASHMIR

At a meeting of the Appalachian Mountain Club in Huntington hall Wednesday evening Mrs. F. Bullock Workman spoke on the "Exploration of the Great Rose Glacier and Its Mountain Barriers in Kashmir."

PORT OF BOSTON

Strs Royal Prince (Br) Coull, Yokohama, etc.
Str Maskinonge (Br), Griffiths, Louisville, C B.
Str Galileo (Br), Collins, Hull, Eng.
Str Arabia (Br), Finch, Liverpool and Queenstown.
Str Juniata, James, Norfolk.
Str James S Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Str Katahdin, Macbeth, Jacksonville and Charleston, S C.
Str Edison Light, Torrey, Newport News.

Str Governor Dingley, Lincoett, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Middlesex, Norfolk.
Tug John G Chandler, Mott, towing two barges.

Tg Lackawanna, Brophy, New York, twg bgs Pocono and Tunkhannock.
Tg Irvington, Herbert, New York, twg bgs 781, 766, and 789.

Tg Wyoming, Clark, New York, twg bgs 704, 707, and 705.
Tg Lenape, Bennett, Philadelphia, twg bgs Macunzie, Comru, and Ashland.

Schr R Bowers, Kelson, Liverpool, N S, Cleared.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Norfolk.

Str Governor Dingley, Lincoett, Portland.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor.

Sailings
Strs Limon, Port Limon via Havana; Grecian, Philadelphia; Loppersum (Dutch), Baltimore; Nantucket, Norfolk; Nordbom (Dan) do; H. F. Dimmock, New York; M. E. Harper, Lamberts Point.

Tugs Gettysburg, Philadelphia with bgs Oak Hill, Pennypack and Robeson; International, do, with bgs Bear Ridge, Moselm and Suffolk; Astral, New York, with bgs S O Co No 57; Lenape with bgs Cumru, Portsmouth, and Ashland, Portland; Wyoming, twg bgs 703, for Perth Amboy via Gloucester for do, and 705 for New York; Irvington, twg bgs 789, Danversport; Juno, twg bgs 781, Lynn; Pallas twg bgs Foster, Plymouth; Leader twg bgs Pocono, Lynn; Sadie Ross, Rockport, Mass, twg schr Loring C Ballard; Lackawanna, New York, twg bgs Chenango, Hopatcong and Nay Aug; schr Reporter, Ipswich, Edward S Eveleth, Newburyport.

Steam lighters Hercules, Seitate; Herbert, Newburyport; Eureka, Newburyport.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NEWPORT NEWS, Oct. 28—Arrd str Benwood, Norfolk; Benheather, do; Green Jacket, St. Louis to Rhone for New Orleans; Noruega, Christiania for New Orleans; Elsa, Galveston for Gothenburg.

NORFOLK, Oct. 28—Sld str Gloucester, Boston.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 28—Arrd, str Lord Ormonde, Boston; Sicily, New York; Ovidia, Philadelphia; Hugin, Guantanamo; Camino, New York; Ontario, Boston; 23, Cleverest, Felton; schr Ninetta M Porella, Bridgewater, N S.

Sld, strs Cretan, Jacksonville and Savannah; Kingston, Port Maria; Herminia, Guantanamo; Energle, Tuxpan; McJano, Tampico; schr Bayard Hopkins, Savannah.

CHARLESTON S C, Oct. 28—Arrd, strs Cayo Citano, London; Carib, Boston, for Jacksonville, and proceeded.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 28—Arrd, str Indian, Philadelphia. Sld, str Apache, New York; Laura Maersk, Baltimore; schr Albert W Robinson, Fernandina in tow.

MOBILE, Oct. 28—Arrd, str Belize, Belize. Sld, strs Kylesmore, Wilmington N C; schr Plymont, St Andrews Bay, Fla.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28—Arrd strs Theo Weems, Tampa; Ellis, Telia. Sld strs Cartago, Bocas del Toro via Havana; Techigalpa, Ceiba; Nitonian, Liverpool; Republica Argentina, St. Nazaire; Wico, Sabine.

Sld from Port Eads: Strs Richmond, Genoa via Algiers; Burstad, Frontera; Wyrisbrook, Progresso; Volute, Alexandria; Polarsjeten, Veile via Norfolk; Georgia, Bordeaux; Monus, New York.

NORFOLK, Oct. 28—Arrd strs Ben Heather, Newport News; Somerset, Galveston and left; Suffolk, Boston; schr Geo E Walcott, Bangor.

Sld 26 schrs Harwood Palmer, Boston; 28 J Holmes Birdsall, Salem; Edward Smith, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29—Arrd strs Missouriian, Hilo, etc; Ubbergen, Havana; Quantic, Jacksonville and Savannah.

PORT TAMPA, Oct. 28—Arrd, strs Olivette, Havana and Key West; Dorothy, Galveston; Carolina E, de Peres; New York; tug E. L. Russell, twg bgs Mingo and Alleghany, Port Arthur.

Sailed, str Trinidadian, Tampico.

STATE WATCHES SPONGE SALES

Experts employed by the state commissioner of weights and measures are now engaged in making an investigation into the question of the weight of sponges. One of that class of purchasers which buy sponges by weight recently bought five pounds of this commodity. He washed them and dried them. After this process he found they weighed less than three pounds. Two pounds had disappeared and there evidently had been something in them besides holes.

The state commissioner heard of this case of shrinkage and immediately began to buy sponges. One sponge he bought weighed 2.9-16 ounces. After it was washed and dried it weighed 9-16 ounce.

U.S. PLANT TO AID ALIENS IN FINDING WORK EXPLAINED

Boston Immigration Officials Hear Details of Method by Which Federal Agents Will Act to Help Newcomers

Government regulations of the unemployed and distribution of immigrants were discussed by C. L. Green, inspector in charge of such distribution work in New York city, at a meeting of immigration inspectors at the Boston immigration station today. Mr. Green is on a tour of inspection which includes visits to 18 zones, telling the inspectors in each zone the details of a plan the government has adopted for distribution of aliens.

William Burke of the local staff is in charge of the Boston district. Under his plan some of the immigrants will be placed on farms in the districts where they will be most useful, the aim being to avoid gathering them together in the cities and large towns. The plan also serves to aid agriculture.

The government plan includes regulation of unemployed citizens as well as immigrants. Eventually it will provide information of various classes for unemployed, such as to places where they may find work.

Mr. Green pointed out an instance where a large number of sail makers who are out of work will be told that the best sugar industry perhaps is at this particular time in need of men. The men will be sent there, where work is plentiful.

Local inspectors upon the arrival of steamships will examine the aliens as usual. If the newcomers are going to join their families no questions will be asked, but if they have the address of a bank or no specific address they will be told where work is available and probably be sent there.

Immigration Commissioner Caminetti has ordered the plan to be put into effect within a year. It is already being worked out in New York and its value was shown by Mr. Green. It may result in a larger force being employed here.

CITY COLLECTOR PLAN ON INCOME LEVY SUCCEEDS

(Continued from page one)

accordingly for while the collection of the federal government is entirely separate, men are more ready to declare incomes to the city once they have done so to the United States government."

The personal property and income tax has always been collected as one in this city, according to the officials in the assessors department.

Personal property subject to taxation in Boston today consists of mortgages on real estate where the assessed value of real estate is less than the value of the mortgage note; the excess of the value of the note above the assessed value of the real estate is taxable; mortgages on church property or upon real estate of literary, benevolent, charitable or research corporations, mortgages on any real estate situated within the commonwealth; mortgages on personal estate; money at interest not secured by mortgage, but not including deposits in any savings bank chartered by the state, or deposits in the savings department of any trust company so chartered which do not exceed \$1000 or by accumulation; \$2000 money deposited in any savings bank out of the commonwealth; deposits in national banks and trust companies which cannot be withdrawn except upon notice exceeding 10 days and bonds of all corporations, excepting railroad and street railway corporations and scrip of insurance and other companies including those pledged as collateral at their fair cash value.

The income tax is on trade, profession or occupation returns over \$2000.

The Boston News Bureau today says: The receipts of the city of Boston from the corporation tax for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1914, will be much less than those of the year preceding, when it received as its share from the state \$1,847,002. The franchise tax of a corporation is arrived at by multiplying the total number of its shares by their market value on April 1 of any year and deducting from the product the value of its property taxed locally. It is easy to see that many clauses have greatly reduced the market value of our corporation shares and accordingly the income of the city of Boston from this source will be much diminished.

MARKET DEPENDS ON USE OF LAND

After receiving a request from William Horton Foster to establish a free open-air market in the West End, Mayor Curley today said he would communicate with the Boston Elevated Company and find out if the land recently turned over to the company by the transit commission is available for this use at Lowell and Brighton streets.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND	
Sailings from New York	
*Duca degli Abruzzi, for Genoa...	Oct. 31
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool...	Oct. 31
*Frederick VIII., for Copenhagen...	Oct. 31
*Chicago, for Liverpool...	Oct. 31
*Columbia, for Glasgow...	Oct. 31
*Minneapolis, for London...	Oct. 31
*Sassara, for Naples...	Oct. 31
*Franconia, for Liverpool...	Nov. 2
Sailings from Boston	
Canadian, for Liverpool...	Oct. 31
*Arabia, for Liverpool...	Nov. 3
Sagamore, for Liverpool...	Nov. 6
Re d'Italia, for Genoa...	Nov. 6
*Canope, for Mediterranean ports...	Nov. 6
Sardinian, for Glasgow...	Nov. 6
*Michigan, for Liverpool...	Nov. 19
*Crete, for Mediterranean ports...	Nov. 19
*Franconia, for Liverpool...	Nov. 19
Sailings from Philadelphia	
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports...	Nov. 2
*Donau, for Liverpool...	Nov. 7
*Merion, for Liverpool...	Nov. 14
*Haverford, for Liverpool...	Nov. 28
Sailings from Montreal	
Hesperian, for Liverpool...	Nov. 3
Norddeutscher Lloyd, for Liverpool...	Nov. 3
Gramplan, for Liverpool...	Nov. 19
Sidilian, for London...	Nov. 19
Scandinavian, for Glasgow...	Nov. 19
Corinthian, for London...	Nov. 17
Scotian, for Liverpool...	Nov. 17
Preorian, for Glasgow...	Nov. 20

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	
Mauretania, for New York...	Oct. 31
St. Paul, for New York...	Oct. 31
Baltic, for New York...	Nov. 4
Scotian, for New York...	Nov. 6
East Point, for Boston...	Nov. 7
New York, for New York...	Nov. 7
Transatlantic, for New York...	Nov. 11
Adriatic, for New York...	Nov. 11
Haverford, for Philadelphia...	Nov. 11
*Merion, for New York...	Nov. 14
Philadelphia, for New York...	Nov. 14
Schedu, for Boston...	Nov. 14
Cedric, for New York...	Nov. 18
Lusitania, for New York...	Nov. 21
*Merion, for New York...	Nov. 21
Celtic, for New York...	Nov. 23
Donau, for Philadelphia...	Nov. 23
*Scotian, for New York...	Nov. 23
St. Paul, for New York...	Nov. 28

Sailings from London
Corinthian, for Montreal... Oct. 31
Minneapolis, for New York... Oct. 31
Minneapolis, for New York... Oct. 31

Sailings from Glasgow
Sardinian, for Boston... Oct. 30
Scandinavian, for Montreal... Oct. 31
Cameronian, for Montreal... Oct. 6
Pomeranian, for Boston... Oct. 13
Columbian, for New York... Oct. 14

Sailings from Genoa
Verona, for New York... Oct. 15
Europa, for New York... Oct. 15
America, for New York... Oct. 24

Sailings from Bergen
Reignsford, for New York... Oct. 7
Kristianstad, for New York... Oct. 26

Sailings from Copenhagen
United States, for New York... Oct. 29
Oscar II., for New York... Oct. 30
Hellig Olav, for New York... Oct. 12
Frederik VIII., for New York... Oct. 19

Sailings from Rotterdam
Ryndam, for New York... Oct. 31

Transatlantic Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
*Matsonia, for Honolulu... Nov. 4
*Thos. for Manila... Nov. 4
*Persia, for Hongkong... Nov. 7
*Lurline, for Honolulu... Nov. 10
*Sierra, for Sydney... Nov. 10
*Marama, for Sydney... Nov. 11
*Korea, for Hongkong... Nov. 14
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu... Nov. 14
*Manoa, for Honolulu... Nov. 24
*Ventura, for Sydney... Nov. 24
*Clyde Maru, for Hongkong... Nov. 28

Sailings from Seattle
*Awa Maru, for Hongkong... Nov. 2
*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong... Nov. 17
*Calchas, for Liverpool, via Manila... Nov. 24

Sailings from Tacoma
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong... Nov. 10
*Canada Maru, for Hongkong... Nov. 24

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL SITUATION BIG

Aid for Cotton Removes Unfavorable Factor—Securities Demand Called Need—Exchange Opening Is Not in Sight

NEW YORK—There is very little change in conditions from day to day, but the sum total of improvement during the past 10 days has been very large. The progress made in financing the cotton crop is of the utmost importance, and besides that it is believed that Germany will be a buyer of the staple up to 3,000,000 bales, now that England has declared it not to be a contraband of war. The general demand for cotton will also undoubtedly increase with the reopening of the cotton exchange, and that should take place before the middle of November. The benefit of the new banking system will become manifest at once when the reserve banks open for business on the 16th of November, and the financial situation will then be in a decidedly comfortable shape compared with what it has been. There is plenty of ground for encouragement and greater hopefulness, therefore, even if the opening of the stock exchange is not yet in sight.

The great need in the stock market situation is for a demand for securities. It is hoped that a large syndicate will be formed to take care of forced liquidation, should any appear in volume when the stock exchange is open, but a general demand is also needed before it would be wise to try any experiments. The steady improvement in financial conditions should have a very strong influence on investors, as the banking position is rapidly gaining strength and with the advent of the reserve banks it will be vastly stronger. The increase in surplus reserves that will soon be evident cannot fail to reassure the public of investors as well as the business world.

Above all, the course of United States foreign trade is operating to create a feeling of confidence that we shall soon be out of the woods. The growth in exports has reached large proportions and undoubtedly the current month will show a very substantial excess of exports over imports. The amount due Europe on maturities between now and the middle of January is estimated at about \$200,000,000, and it looks now as though United States excess of merchandise exports would make a big hole in that amount, if it does not wipe it out. The course of foreign exchange rates strongly intimates an offering larger than immediate requirements and an accumulation by bankers to be used against remittances to be made later, for in figuring what the United States owes it has been customary to include amounts falling due in the coming 60 to 90 days.

It is conceded by all that the United States debt to Europe has been the greatest menace to the reopening of the stock exchange, although the condition of accounts in brokerage offices has been and is a very big factor. There have been many accounts well margined and many taken up, but there are many not well margined which speculators cannot or will not take care of. The broker is in between the customer and the banks on such accounts and obviously it is to the advantage of both the broker and customer, as well as the bank, to delay the opening of the stock exchange until the demand for securities has become large enough to sustain prices at near the closing prices of July 30. The government and the banks are doing their best to have the closing prices recognized by the public of investors as the true level at which buying should be done, but the outside trading has created a bad impression in that it has indicated that the selling of stocks was largely in excess of the demand at the closing figures. The reopening of the cotton exchange and the improvement in the banking conditions should gradually create a demand for securities, although now, as ever, buyers are apt to wait for advancing prices.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled; probably local rain tonight and Friday; cooler Friday night; moderate south to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Unsettled tonight and Friday; probably local rains; moderate south to west winds.

Low pressure overpreads the lake region and the adjoining section is attended by unsettled conditions and a few scattered rains. Pressure is near average with clear to partly cloudy weather over rest of country. Temperatures are lower in western districts, ranging below freezing south to Nebraska. There is little change in other sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY	
8 a. m.	40.12 noon
Average in Boston yesterday, 42½.	
IN OTHER CITIES	
(8 a. m. today)	
Albany	42
Buffalo	44
Chicago	44
Denver	40
Des Moines	40
Jacksonville	50
Kansas City	40
Nantucket	44
St. Louis	44
Washington	42
ALMANAC FOR TODAY	
Sun rises	6:12
Sun sets	4:43
Length of day	10:31
Light auto lamps at 5:13 P. M.	

LARGE ORDERS RECEIVED BY THE HENDEE COMPANY

The annual report of the Hendee Manufacturing Company for the year ending Aug. 31 last shows profits of \$711,568. After deduction of dividends of \$131,250 and a sinking fund of \$150,000 for retirement of preferred stock, surplus for the year is \$430,316, which, added to previous surplus of \$174,474, makes surplus at Aug. 31, 1914, \$604,791.

The balance sheet as of Aug. 31 follows:

ASSETS	
Cash	\$163,633
Due from customers	556,867
Inventories, as under:	
Raw material, partly finished goods, finished parts, finished motorcycles, supplies	2,037,913
Real estate, sites and buildings	1,103,619
Taxes and equipment	1,032,262
Furniture, fixtures and motor	15,505
Investments	66,997
Total	5,957,502
Goodwill	3,300,000
Total	13,367,502
LIABILITIES	
Due to trade creditors	30,020
Payroll, accrued and unpaid	19,881
Reserve for deferred charges	62,800
Total	112,710
Capital stock, issued and outstanding	10,000,000
Common	10,000,000
Reserve for sinking fund, for redemption of stock	150,000
Total undivided profits	604,791
Total	13,367,502

President Hendee is his report directed attention to the large number of orders coming in view of the troubled business conditions, and said that there has been no abatement in the export trade to those countries whose ports are still open and where traffic is uninterrupted. Treasurer Wescher, speaking at the annual meeting said that orders for both September and October showed an increase over the same months last year, and more orders for immediate delivery of 1915 models have been received than for 1914 models a year ago. Company is making a number of innovations in its fall models. About 1000 men are now employed at the factory, or 50 per cent of the whole force.

HEAVIEST EXPORT MOVEMENT SINCE THE WAR STARTED

The heaviest exports since the war started were cleared last week through the New York custom house, the total being \$21,397,327 compared with \$15,641,857 in the preceding week and \$20,032,132 in the week ended Sept. 26, which previously held the record.

No effort was made to ship to Germany. England led with \$7,941,781, while British possessions followed with \$2,359,396, making a total of \$10,000,000. France took \$1,466,552, Belgium \$228,000 and Russia \$801,734 of the exports sent.

Since the war started exports of merchandise from New York not including specie have run as follows:

Week ending	1914	1913
Oct. 24	\$21,397,327	\$17,944,512
Oct. 17	15,641,857	15,913,135
Oct. 10	17,512,914	15,151,933
Oct. 3	13,270,863	14,655,458
Sept. 26	20,032,132	16,810,530
Sept. 19	17,208,199	14,561,782
Sept. 12	13,906,351	15,393,286
Sept. 5	12,210,989	14,806,148
Aug. 29	10,214,392	12,185,907
Aug. 22	8,477,361	15,707,498
Aug. 15	10,723,082	14,894,851
Aug. 8	12,081,654	13,515,717
Aug. 1	14,070,910	16,343,572

To those countries supposed to be maintaining connection with Germany there were good clearances, Italy being credited with \$2,007,756, Sweden \$290,707, Denmark \$739,519, Norway \$213,693 and Holland \$353,833.

STEEL PRODUCTS MAY BE BOUGHT AT CONCESSIONS

NEW YORK—On account of the extreme dullness in the steel trade at present, almost every steel company has its own prices, and a consumer with a good order can easily obtain concessions from prices published as "the market."

During the first half of August, just after war became general in Europe, steel prices jumped from \$1 to \$2 per ton in anticipation of a good demand from Europe and this country. Steel makers felt that, with the European mills out of the market, domestic producers would have the American market in their own hands, and prices were marked up to a level which would give the makers a fair profit. However, the domestic market did not come up to expectations. On the contrary, demand fell off to such an extent that within a short time prices were again reduced. At present quotations are about the same as they were before war was declared.

The average price of eight products is about 2 cents per ton higher than the average on Aug. 5 of this year; it is \$1.80 per ton lower than that of about five weeks ago and only 40 cents per ton higher than the lowest since the Steel Corporation was organized, or the low of 1911.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC	
September	Increase
Gross	\$10,734,139
Operating expenses	6,387,001
Net	\$4,347,138
From July 1—	
Gross	31,153,875
Operating expenses	19,945,224
Net	11,208,651
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN	
September	
Gross	\$821,968
Operating expenses	488,422
Net	\$333,546
From July 1—	
Gross	2,815,260
Operating expenses	1,711,568
Net	1,103,692

BOSTON RECEIVES RUSH ORDERS FOR SHIPMENT ABROAD

The B. Greenwald Company of South Boston is rushing work on a contract of 30,000 long fur-lined coats for shipment abroad, supposedly for the English army, although not placed direct. The money to pay for the order, which is worth several thousand dollars, is in a Boston bank.

Wellington, Sears & Co. received orders for 1,000,000 yards of cotton duck destined for the English forces. A request has been received by J. B. Pearson Company to furnish hip and long fur-lined coats for a foreign power, believed to be Great Britain. The agency which made the request wanted entire output of the six Pearson factories for the next two months, which would be approximately 60,000 coats. All these orders are rush orders, and most manufacturers are slow about accepting, because it will be almost impossible to supply regular trade, if factories are working solely on rush orders for foreign countries. Another difficulty is possibility that the war may end suddenly, and then the powers would probably not want these specially made articles.

Many big orders are being filled in New York and Chicago. The scarcity of pelts among Boston manufacturers is keeping some local men from accepting orders for fur-lined coats, as material is needed for supplying domestic orders already on hand. There are plenty of big cash orders for those who can take them and produce the goods on time.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 29)

Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett & Co.; Tour. Adams & Co.; Lenox. Chicago—Geo. H. Harrison of Lombard Co.; Tour. London, Eng.—F. W. Main of H. E. Randall Ltd.; Essex. London, Eng.—Fred A. Warner; U. S. New York—M. Weaver of Powell & Campbell; Essex. Philadelphia—Jacob Schwartz; U. S. Philadelphia—R. & M. L. Meltzer; U. S. Richmond, Va.—Edmund Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker. San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales of Gonzales, Martinez & Co.; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—L. Blustein; U. S. St. Louis—H. Vinsonbauer of Vinsonbauer Shoe Co.; Essex. LEATHER BUYERS London, Eng.—H. Kohnstamm; Lymburg, Va.—Smith & Briscoe; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CHICAGO STOCKS

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.14	1.14	1.12½	1.13½
May	1.19½	1.19½	1.17½	1.19½
Corn				
Dec	.67½	.68½	.67	.68½
May	.70½	.70½	.69½	.70½
Oats				
Dec	.48½	.49	.48	.49
May	.52½	.52½	.51½	.52½
Rye				
Dec	1.85	1.85	1.82	1.85
May	19.05	19.10	18.97	19.07
Lard				
Dec	10.50	10.62	10.50	10.62
May	9.90	9.90	9.82	9.90
Jan	10.02	10.00	10.00	

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Prices had another sharp break, due to scattered liquidation, pressure from large cash concerns, some selling by interests with foreign connections and the uncovering of stop loss orders. For a time just at the opening there was slight firmness. A demand from export interests and talk of smaller country offerings were factors at this stage. There were some rather unfavorable reports from the Argentine, but no serious advices from that country have as yet been received, and the prospects are believed to be for an average crop.

Sentiment in speculative quarters seemed more mixed. Some interests were talking of dollar December wheat on account of the market's technical position, while others believed there would be enough export demand on declines and sufficient halt in the farmers' offerings to preclude any drastic break. The domestic flour trade is quieter.

Corn—Fractionally lower. Weather in the country and Argentine gives little cause for complaint. Country offerings were fair, particularly from the Ohio valley sections. Cash interests were on both sides of the market. A better domestic demand was claimed and there were some predictions of further export sales.

Oats—Barely steady. The decline in other grains had influence. There was liquidation in December. Receipts were larger than expected. Exporters were credited with buying on the decline, but no large business was rumored.

RATE DECISION RESULTS

PHILADELPHIA—Baltimore figures said that the Baltimore & Ohio has been benefited \$1,246,000 under the late freight decision. The Pennsylvania's gain by the decision is computed at \$67,000 east of Pittsburgh and \$120,000 west of Pittsburgh.

BIG FOUR ANNUAL MEETING

CINCINNATI—At annual meeting of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway directors whose terms expired this year were reelected. Vacancy due to resignation of James Stillman was not filled. All directors of Cincinnati Northern were reelected.

DIVIDENDS

Columbia Trust Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 21.

The British Columbia Fishing & Packing Company, Ltd., declared an initial dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock payable Nov. 30.

The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Oct. 31.

B. F. Goodrich Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Nevada Wonder Mining Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable Nov. 21 to stock of record Oct. 31. The last previous dividend was 10 per cent.

The British Columbia Packers Association declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent each on its preferred and common stocks, payable Nov. 21.

Illinois Traction Company declared regular quarterly dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on common stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Pressed Steel Car declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Nov. 25 to stock of record Nov. 4. The common dividend of 3 per cent for entire year 1914 was declared early in the year, payable in four instalments of ¾ of 1 per cent. Common dividend is payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Nov. 25.

AMERICAN WOOLEN PREFERRED GAINS SEVERAL POINTS

Transactions were made in American Woollen preferred in New York Tuesday at 77½, an advance of 6½ points from the closing price July 30, allowing for the 1½ per cent dividend paid in the meantime.

Locally, the last sale of American Woollen preferred was at 77, while Boston & Maine is a point higher, from the July 30 closing, with the last sale at \$34. Other transactions recently made have been as follows: Alaska Gold at 19½; sugar 101; American Telephone, 112; American Telephone convertible, 4½ per cent, at 91; American Telephone 4½ at 84, which compares with 88½ on July 30; American Pneumatic Service second preferred at 17½; Shannon at \$4, off 15½; and Torrington at 28, which was the bid price at the close July 30.

Under a ruling of the special committee of the various exchanges, allowance is made in the minimum prices for any dividend declared since July 30, but this ruling applies to only a single dividend. As the time is arriving for the declaration of a second dividend by the companies making quarterly payments, committees will probably make a formal announcement soon to the effect that no further allowances will be made in the minimum prices for dividends subsequent to the first declaration since July 30.

INCREASING TRADE OF THE COUNTRY IS ENCOURAGING

WASHINGTON—That reports from every section of the nation are encouraging is what Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo told Senator Simmons Wednesday. He pointed with enthusiasm to the fact that 40,000 bales of cotton were exported from this country Tuesday and that the demand for cotton is growing in Great Britain, France and Germany, as well as in neutral nations. A freer movement of cotton exports would help the entire South.

The total value of exports of foodstuffs for September of last year was \$18,500,000 compared with \$46,500,000 for the corresponding month this year, showing a difference to the credit of 1914 of \$28,000,000.

Figures received at the treasury department Wednesday show that the exports from this country yesterday amounted to \$5,253,182. It is estimated that the reports for the month will run to about \$170,000,000.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	8c	8c	8c
Boston Ely	10c	10c	10c
Boston London	10c	10c	10c
Calaveras	88c	88c	88c
Chief	80c	80c	80c
Crown Reev	85c	85c	85c
Davis Daily	85c	85c	85c
First National	75c	75c	75c
Jumbo Extension	40c	39c	40c
La Rosa	72c	72c	72c
Majestic	5c	5c	5c
Mexican Metals	15c	14c	15c
Norfolk Douglas	55c	55c	55c
Ohio Copper	5c	5c	5c
United Verde Ex	1½	99c	99c

BUFFALO BONDS SOLD

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Comptroller Cochran has sold at private sale \$1,000,000 of recent offering of \$1,350,000 Buffalo 4½ per cent city bonds to the Bankers Trust Company of this city at par.

CINCINNATI STOCK EXCHANGE

CINCINNATI—A movement has been started looking toward the reopening of the Cincinnati stock exchange Nov. 2. A petition will be presented in a few days to the governors.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 48½c, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 22½d., unchanged.

DISBURSEMENTS BY CORPORATIONS FURTHER REDUCED

Eighty-Six Companies Have Curtailed, Passed or Deferred Payments Since the War Began

NEW YORK—Reduction of the Steel Corporation's quarterly common dividend from 1½ per cent to ½ per cent, the reduction of Inland Steel Company's quarterly dividend from 1½ per cent to 1 per cent, and the passing of Eastern Steel preferred dividend Tuesday, bring the total of companies that have reduced, passed or deferred dividends since the war up to 86.

Reduction of the Steel dividend means a loss to stockholders of \$3,812,288 for the quarter. From Aug. 1, when war was declared, to date, total loss to stockholders from dividends passed or reduced is \$21,500,000, and from dividends deferred \$4,700,000, making a total of \$26,200,000.

Companies listed on the New York stock exchange that have taken unfavorable dividend action since the war are:

Annual Basis	Pay- de-	Reduc-
Present former	ferred	tion
Amalgamated Copper	2 6	Q Oct 15
American Express	4 6	Q Sept 15
Anacosta	1 6	Q Sept 15
Brown Shoe	4 6	Q Oct 15
Central Coal & Coke	6 6	Q Sept 15
Chesapeake & Ohio	4 6	Q Aug 20
Chino Copper	2 6	Q Sept 15
Crescent Steel	7 6	Q Sept 15
Fed Min & Smi	4 6	Q Aug 18
Granby Copper	2 6	Q Aug 18
Hooking Valley	8 6	Q Sept 15
Miami Copper	2 6	Q Oct 5
Nevada Cons	1 50	Q Sept 8
N Y Central Coal	4 6	Q Oct 19
N Y State Railways	4 6	Q Sept 19
Pittsburgh Steel	1 50	Q Aug 11
Ray Consolidated	4 6	Q Sept 15
Rep Iron & Steel	1 50	Q Sept 15
Seaboard	4 6	Q Oct 23
Southern Railway	4 6	Q Oct 23
United Dry Goods	7 6	Q Aug 1
United States Steel	2 6	Q Oct 17
U S Realty & Imp	5 6	Q Oct 17

*Deferred. Total number of companies that have cut dividends since Jan. 1, 1913, amounts to 183.

WORLD'S SUGAR PRICES PURSUE ERRATIC COURSE

The number of factors which have operated to render spectacular the course of world's sugar prices during the last three months has broken all previous records.

The latest upset comes from the British government which has forbidden the importation into England of any raw or refined sugar from any source whatever, neutral or hostile. This means that sugar importations into England will hereafter be controlled entirely by the British government. Private importation is forbidden.

The decline in sugar since the high price of 6.52 for raws to the present level of 4.01 has been amazing. When the war broke the English government lost no time in coralling 900,000 tons of sugar in the United States and Cuba. Possibly half of this has been shipped. This 900,000 tons of raw sugar would take care of the English requirements of raws until May next.

But England can refine at capacity only 80,000 tons per month and has a normal consumptive demand for 200,000 tons. In all probability this means that England will have to buy a big lot of refined sugars in this country from now on.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Wool sales in Boston market this week have been \$4,250,000.

Ottawa despatch says the Canadian Northern railway has succeeded in raising in London \$15,000,000 of amount guaranteed by government for its line, notwithstanding European war.

E. N. Brown severed his connection with National Railways of Mexico as director and president Oct. 23, following the final composition of the board and the election of officers.

The sugar market continues to be more or less demoralized, with certain refiners cutting list prices for fine granulated, under some conditions, to 5.50c less 2 per cent for cash although list prices are still 5.75c to 5.80c, regular way. Business is extremely light, the country still holding off awaiting, apparently, further price concessions.

NEW YORK CITY NOTE ISSUE CALL

NEW YORK—Syndicate managers of \$100,000,000 city of New York notes have issued the sixth call on subscribing banks for \$2,000,000. The feature of this call is that banks have been told that they may make their payment in clearing house checks instead of in gold or foreign exchange, as was required on previous payments.

Reason for this change in payment is attributed to the recent decline in the foreign exchange market where sterling has been brought to the neighborhood of the gold export point, which made it unprofitable for banks to furnish gold, as heretofore.

SALES OF MEAT AND CEREALS

CHICAGO—Vice-President Arnold of the First National Bank says Chicago is selling \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 of meat weekly, and 85 per cent of sales of cereals and products thereof in North America to Europe are financed here.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str Sagamore, Liverpool, 795 bbls grapes, 203 bbs raisins.
Str Juniata, Norfolk, 792 bskts beans, 205 bags peanuts.
Str Katahdin, Jacksonville, 46 bxs oranges, 675 bxs grapefruit, 26 cts pineapples, 14 bbls squash.
Str H F Dimock, New York, 15 bags beans, 2108 bxs raisins, 639 bxs figs, 21 bbls grapes, 60 cts pineapples, 3401 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Apples 10,149 bbls 1877 bxs, cranberries 674 bbls, Florida oranges 346 bxs, Call oranges 4320 bxs, grapefruit 1677 bxs, lemons 396 bxs, Cali. fruit 9 cars, pineapples 178 cts, grapes 816 bbls 197, 517 bskts 8168 carriers, raisins 4011 bxs, figs 697 bxs, peanuts 205 bbs, potatoes 40,557 bush, sweet potatoes 389 bbls, onions 3108 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 1361 pkgs; last year, 1893 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices
Flour—Special short patents \$6.65@6.80; spring patents, \$5.85@6.40; spring clear, in sacks, \$4.75@5.25; winter patents, \$5.00@5.10; winter straight, \$5.10@5.15; winter clear, \$4.85@5.50; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$5.30@5.80.

Milled—Spring bran, \$24@24.50; winter bran, \$24.50@24.75; middlings, \$24.75@29; mixed feed, \$25.50@29.50; red dog, \$33; cottonseed meal, \$26.50@28.50; linseed meal, \$31

World News of Industries, Commerce and Securities

COTTON AUTHORITY EXPLAINS HOW SITUATION IS CLEARING

New York Cotton Exchange to Open Nov. 15, in Cautious and Fostering Manner, It Is Declared, Supported by New Banking Syndicate to Aid Planters

NEW YORK—Cotton growers generally feel that conditions which a short time ago were dark and complex are clearing. Theodore H. Price, who is recognized as an authority on cotton in all its phases affirmed this. He also said the New York cotton exchange will open on Nov. 15 for the resumption of business in a careful and fostering manner supported by the recently formed banking syndicate. As a close student of economics, Mr. Price has made a long study of industrial conditions of the South and Southwest. He was asked whether the actual overproduction of cotton of the past four years would in any way injure present conditions.

"Production and consumption have been about equal," he said. "In fact the expansion in cotton production has been the marvel of the present economic era."

In discussing the assertion that an extension of credit under government auspices, direct or indirect, would have a tendency to increase prices within a space of time that would be a benefit to the producer, Mr. Price remarked that this would automatically adjust itself.

"The extension of credit by the government would not increase the acreage production unless the credit were extended on the basis for a price for cotton that was artificially high. If the bankers are lending money on cotton at six cents a pound they are going to try to get the supply for the next year is diminished."

"The matter of control of cotton acreage by legislation of the state was lightly touched on with the comment:

"The tax on cotton acreage upon the theory that taxation would act as a deterrent might be considered if such a tax would not be a violation of the United States constitution. That is a question over which lawyers have disagreed. As a matter of fact, the effect of such a tax would be moral rather than legal, for the collection of it would be extremely difficult."

A remark that six-cent cotton did not present a great margin of profit caused Mr. Price to say:

"Professor Taussig of Harvard arrives at the conclusion that 10 cents may be regarded as the cost of producing cotton because when it is below that, production is decreased and when above, production is increased. He maintains that the cost of production cannot be mathematically ascertained and can only be empirically inferred. Cotton varies in different farms and in different years. The determining cost of production by which the supply is affected is not the lowest cost at which cotton may be produced but the figure which as ascertained by experience is sufficient to stimulate an increase in the production."

Mr. Price was asked what he thought of the reported increased export activity in cotton.

"There has been no export, hitherto, but the little there is a cause for congratulation. The export movement up to date is 15 per cent of what it was last year and the prospect rather discourages, and we can hardly hope to see any substantial increase. The spinner depends on his demand for the cotton he can use and you know a chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

"For the second time in the history of the United States the cotton crop has become a politico-economic issue of the first magnitude. The Southern monopoly of cotton production and the belief that it could not be maintained without slavery led to secession and the war of the confederacy. Today it is a national question as to whether the government should or should not do anything that will directly or indirectly sustain the price of cotton until the almost entirely arrested export demand for the article revives. Most persons realize the importance of the subject, but are without an accurate knowledge of the facts in regard to it."

"The 12 so-called cotton states now produce annually about 15,000,000 bales of cotton, which with the by-products derived from cottonseed are worth about \$1,000,000,000. About 40 per cent of this production is consumed in the United States and the remainder has hitherto been exported. Cotton is peculiar in that it is the only crop of importance all of which is sold by those who produce it. Only 17 per cent of the corn crop, for instance, leaves the farms; the balance is consumed or fed to stock by those who produce it. Cotton, therefore, generates directly an enormous commerce and provides a source of exchange that almost entirely takes the place of gold in the settlement of our interstate and international balances. The late William B. Dana, for many years editor of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle, once said that cotton, being practically imperishable and always convertible, possessed more of the attributes of a legal tender than anything produced by human labor except gold."

"The price of cotton is a matter of concern to the nation as well as to those who are engaged in its production or manufacture, and it was in view of the broader and national importance of the question that the secretary of the treasury called into conference with him at Washington, Aug. 24, 100 representative northern and southern business men who, as producers, manufacturers, merchants or bankers, were presumed to be qualified to advise upon the subject."

"That cotton can take the place of gold in the settlement of American indebtedness to Europe is shown by the following summary of United States' entire foreign trade for the past five years."

UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Fiscal year ending June 30	Merchandise Imported	Merchandise Exported	Balance in favor of U. S.	Net value gold and silver exported	Total net balance in favor of U. S.
1914	\$1,284,925,000	\$2,264,770,148	\$979,845,148	\$70,138,280	\$1,049,983,428
1913	\$1,313,008,234	2,405,884,149	1,092,875,915	38,914,392	1,131,790,307
1912	1,603,264,934	2,204,322,404	591,057,470	26,332,204	617,389,674
1911	1,527,225,105	2,040,720,159	513,495,054	439,500,442	952,995,496
1910	1,556,947,430	1,744,884,720	187,937,290	86,202,977	274,140,267
Total	\$5,444,372,200	\$10,820,000,625	\$5,375,628,425	\$188,293,301	\$5,563,921,726
Average	\$1,088,874,440	\$2,164,000,125	\$1,075,125,685	\$37,658,660	\$1,112,784,345
Total value raw cotton exported					\$2,709,447,880
Value value raw cotton exported					\$51,889,670

Note.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, total exports included the following classes of materials, the value of which was in excess of \$20,000,000: Cotton (including manufactured cotton goods valued at \$28,844,627), \$339,319,928; wheat and wheat flour, \$142,407,631; cattle, meat and dairy products, \$132,926,979; iron and steel (manufactures of), \$106,559,021; copper (manufactures of), \$144,885,519; oil, \$144,706,147; tobacco and manufactures of, \$90,445,440; wood manufactures, timber and lumber, \$90,905,875; coal, \$39,921,013. Total, \$1,498,138,654.

Not only has the European war proved a direct assistance to the leading newspaper companies of the United States in quickening the demand for newspaper, but it has had certain collateral benefits. And these collateral helps are likely to become more important as time advances, it is said.

Up to July the United States was importing from Germany nearly 75 per cent of the bleached sulphite which it used. Much of this bleached sulphite goes into book papers and other classes of paper selling for more than 4 cents a pound.

These importations have been cut off. The price quickly jumped \$7 to \$8 per ton. Since then the American manufacturers and many of the newspaper mills have been increasing their sulphite output and selling this increase in the general market at advances of \$1 to \$3.50 a ton.

A number of newspaper mills have been doing this and are building up a considerable and profitable business. It is said one newspaper company is building a \$250,000 addition to its sulphite equipment with this object in view.

The Burgess Sulphite Company of Maine, has enjoyed a very sharp revival in earnings due to this unexpected demand for sulphite to take the place of the shut off German importations. This company will in the 12 months to Dec. 31 make as large net earnings as in 1913 or about \$1,400,000, although for the first half year it looked as if net profits would not go much above \$1,000,000. The company has already booked orders for 70 per cent of its 1915 possible production and at prices which show a minimum advance of \$3 per ton.

So far as International Paper Com-

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON DEFAULT

Road Has Plan for Deferred Payments on Its Equipment Trust Certificates

NEW YORK—To the default of the Pere Marquette road's equipment trust certificates has been added that on one issue of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton's car trust certificates. There are special conditions surrounding the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton issue, however, which make its case one from which general conclusions cannot be drawn.

By some arrangement, details of which have not yet been made entirely clear, approximately five eighths of the equipment on which these certificates are secured was turned over years ago to Pere Marquette under an agreement by which that road promised to pay its proportion of the interest and principal of the trust. Last April Pere Marquette failed to meet the semi-annual installment of \$34,371 due on its share of the principal and \$3866 interest. It was paid by Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, together with the latter's smaller share. On Oct. 1, however, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton made no payment either as to principal or interest on the certificates.

This failure to make payment can likely be traced to the fact that Pere Marquette had assumed responsibility for a large part of the issue and is not at present meeting its obligation.

It has a plan, however, agreed to between its receivers and a committee representing its equipment certificate holders, making deferred payments to gradually reduce the amount in default. Under this plan the \$34,371 due as its share of the principal last April will be paid in December. This would then go to Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton to reimburse it for payment of that amount in April. Pere Marquette's proportion of the April interest was repaid to the other road in July.

The Pere Marquette plan provided for the payment of the Oct. 1 interest on its portion of the certificates on that date, and the funds to cover that payment among others of its own were deposited under the plan by the receivers with the Columbia Trust Company. It seems, if this was turned over to Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, that it was applied toward the amount yet owed to the latter road for its advance on the April principal payment, as no October interest was paid.

Further information than is now available regarding this situation, which seems to have become seriously complicated, is necessary before the holders of the certificates can tell just where they stand.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Offers from independent turpentine farmers in the South are still being made at comparatively low prices, and the New York dealers are unable to sustain the market at even steady prices. The lowest offers received from the South to date are 41½¢, 41½¢ at 42¢ a gallon, which compares with nominal parity at Savannah and Jacksonville of 45½¢ per gallon. The spot market in New York is reported at 45 cents per gallon dock, and 45½ cents per gallon ex-yard.

Rosin—Dulness is the chief characteristic of the market. The average daily sales in New York are said to be running at from 300 to 500 barrels a day. Offers from the South are being made at concessions of 25 to 35¢ and 50¢ a barrel over previous quotations, and this does not help to sustain the situation locally. Sellers continued to hold out for \$3.90 at 4¢ for the common to good strained varieties yesterday.

Prices as given by the New York Commercial are for graded rosins in yard, per barrel, and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions:

Graded B \$3.90 at 4, D \$3.90 at 4, E \$3.95 at 4, F \$3.95 at 4, G \$4.40 at 10, H \$4.40 at 10, I \$4.40 at 10, K \$4.55 at 4.60, M \$5.55 at 2, N \$6.45 at 5.55, WG \$6.70 at 6.75, VW \$6.75 at 6.85.

Tar and pitch—The market was devoid of new features Wednesday when a general routine business of moderate size was reported in all quarters. Kiln-burned and reformed grades are being held on the basis of \$6.50 at 7¢ per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at \$4.25 at 4.50 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at \$3.50 at 3.75 per barrel.

SAVANNAH—Wednesday's spirits nominal at 45½¢. No sales receipts 190, exports 37, stock 28,154. Rosins nominal. No sales; receipts 1110, exports 1126, stock 111,956. Prices: W 6.35, WG 6.25, N 6.10, M 4.50, K 4.15, I 3.55, H 3.55, G 3.55, F 3.55, D 3.52½, B 3.50.

SECURITY TRADING IS MADE FREER

NEW YORK—In view of progress made toward a restoration of normal conditions in several branches of the bond market, it is opinion of the committee of seven that transactions in unlisted notes and bonds maturing prior to Nov. 1, 1917, and unlisted serial railroad equipment bonds of all maturities need not be submitted to them for their approval.

While the committee feels that it is unwise as yet that any general circulating with prices of other issues should be attempted, they approve such circulars on the equipment bonds and short-term issues above mentioned.

HUBBARD SAYS CENTRAL WEST IS PROSPEROUS

Declares There Is Good Demand for Labor in Small Towns and Villages—Considerable Business Activity in Missouri

Elbert Hubbard passed through Boston today after his lecture in Cambridge last night before the Harvard Union on "How to Live." He has recently returned from the Pacific coast, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Peoria, and reports that the West has only one burden—the burden of prosperity. He says: "Kansas City has just opened the third finest railroad station in the United States, costing \$7,000,000, and centering 28 railroads. The opening was celebrated by a civic holiday, the schools closing and everybody joining in jubilation."

"Kansas City is near the center of the United States, not only on the map but in prosperity. It is the center of a great district that is today getting the highest prices for its products. Nowhere west of the region of the stock exchanges and north of the cotton belt will you find any evidence in this country today of depression, of bad times, or any recession in business growing out of the European war."

"Horses and mules are bringing the highest record prices in Missouri, and this is the home of the mule. All canned meats and smoked meats are being picked up all over the West by unknown men with indefinite gold resources. The provisions, along with the horses and mules, are being shipped over the border to Canada but their ultimate destination is not revealed to the United States sellers."

"The West is also enlisting a vast army—a volunteer army for production; not conscription for the army of destruction. While I was at the agricultural college at Ames, Ia., a farmer appeared with a requisition for 100 men to lay tiles for the underground drainage of his fields before the winter came on. He wanted to insure the highest productivity for his acres for next year. He told the authorities that he was figuring that this war would quote wheat at \$1.25, corn at \$1, and hogs at 12 cents and cattle and beef in proportion. They asked him what wages he would pay for 100 men quickly and he responded, 'Henry Ford's minimum wage of \$5 per day, and 200 students immediately volunteered. A hundred youths from 17 to 20 were picked and given a 10 days' vacation. I think that farmer is going to get good interest return upon that investment even at that wage."

"The president of the college made these picked athletes and football players a little address saying: 'This man is paying you the highest wages ever paid for labor on a farm. You know how to lay tiles for we have taught you, and you know how to work and I expect you to reflect credit upon yourselves and upon us and upon the dignity of labor by doing this job without supervision and in the sincere endeavor to earn your wages."

"The only surplus of labor in this country is in the eastern cities. There is still a great demand for labor in the small towns and villages and even Illinois is short of good corn huskers."

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORTS

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Total reserve	Gold	Notes and bullion	Other securities	Public deposits	Government securities
1914	245,210,000	101,467,000	143,743,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
1913	245,210,000	101,467,000	143,743,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
1912	245,210,000	101,467,000	143,743,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
1911	245,210,000	101,467,000	143,743,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
1910	245,210,000	101,467,000	143,743,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 29.80 per cent compared with 27.50 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 56½ to 54½ per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week, £258,470,000, compared with £248,150,000 last week and £258,272,000 a year ago.

It is said one bank has been holding its own certificates in its vaults for four weeks and this is doubtless the case, to a greater or less degree, among all the clearing house institutions.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY IS WELL FORTIFIED FINANCIALLY

It is understood that the United Fruit Company has retrenched in its construction and expansion plans to such an extent that it can go through 1915 without raising new capital. This is a highly important development and should be most comforting to the company's 7500 shareholders.

Had the conditions of the world been normal, United Fruit would have finished up its development plans next year and this would have required the sale of a considerable bulk of new securities.

If sugar conditions are favorable in 1915, the company will make a very handsome showing in its sugar department.

The Nipe Bay Company also stands to make a possible \$3,000,000 of net earnings and this sum should leave a balance large enough to return \$2,000,000 or more to the United Fruit Company to take up part of the debt which the Nipe company owes to the Fruit company for taking care of \$3,166,000 Nipe notes that matured June 1 last.

There has been a good deal of comment first and last as to the effect which this

BETTER COPPER EXPORTS SOURCE OF GRATIFICATION

Declining Prices Have Thus Received Support—October Shipments 60,000,000 Pounds

NEW YORK—The improvement in copper exports this month has been responsible for the greater stability imparted to the market, it is asserted. They have checked a declining price movement and producers are more hopeful regarding the future. With Germany out of the market, shipments to Europe are regarded as highly satisfactory.

For the first 26 days of this month nearly 50,000,000 pounds of copper were exported, and shipments for the dull month may run close to 60,000,000 pounds. It is called safe to assume that exports are exceeding domestic shipments by a wide margin, but American consumers continue their hand-to-mouth policy, and it is believed that the first definite signs that the metal has reached bottom will be accompanied by more liberal buying contracts.

October reports promise to exceed those of September by 35 per cent. In October, 1913, exports were 65,495,360 pounds; October, 1912, 56,044,800, and October, 1911, 50,523,200. October will be almost a normal month compared with corresponding months of preceding years, but far below the monthly average since the early part of 1913.

So far this year there has been exported 710,161,000 pounds of copper, with October exports estimated at 50,000,000. The following table gives the exports of copper each month from Jan. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1914, October's exports for this year being estimated from shipments in the first 26 days (pounds):

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
January	68,002,720	68,002,720	68,002,720	68,002,720	68,002,720
February	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000
March	43,460,000	43,460,000	43,460,000	43,460,000	43,460,000
April	44,186,000	44,186,000	44,186,000	44,186,000	44,186,000
May	78,808,000	78,808,000	78,808,000	78,808,000	78,808,000
June	75,543,000	75,543,000	75,543,000	75,543,000	75,543,000
July	78,808,000	78,808,000	78,808,000	78,808,000	78,808,000
August	71,696,000	71,696,000	71,696,000	71,696,000	71,696,000
September	75,543,000	75,543,000	75,543,000	75,543,000	75,543,000
October	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
November	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000	59,000,000
December	68,002,720	68,002,720	68,002,720	68,002,720	68,002,720
Totals	710,161,000	710,161,000	710,161,000	710,161,000	710,161,000

War consumes copper very rapidly, and this may be one reason for the increase in exports. One copper producer says the European armies in one way or another are consuming copper at the rate of several million pounds a week. As far as is known, Germany has been unable to import much copper since war was declared, and figures covering her present stocks would be interesting. It is well known that unusually heavy shipments of copper were made to Germany over the last two years, a great deal of which must have been employed in the manufacture of ordnance and various war materials.

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CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES IN BOSTON REDUCED

Boston banks have succeeded in curtailing to a very large degree their own individual clearing house certificates issued soon after the war broke out. Last reports were to the effect that out of the something less than \$15,000,000 certificates taken out, \$2,000,000 had been actually cancelled. There has been no substantial addition to this amount of retired certificates.

It is good banking opinion, however, that less than \$1,000,000 of these certificates are actually working in Boston today and the amount may not exceed \$500,000. Were it not for the uncertainties of the situation abroad and the need of being prepared for an emergency should it unexpectedly arise, all the outstanding certificates would quickly disappear, not only here but in other cities where this form of emergency currency has been availed of for settling balances between banks.

It is said one bank has been holding its own certificates in its vaults for four weeks and this is doubtless the case, to a greater or less degree, among all the clearing house institutions.

EXTENT OF DIVIDEND CUTS BY LEADING CORPORATIONS

Retrenchment and Conservation of Resources Reflected in the Reduction or Passing of Usual Disbursements During the Last Two Years

NEW YORK—Since Jan. 1, 1913, when business began to show signs of slowing up, stockholders have experienced a loss in revenue, which, if maintained, will aggregate \$120,600,000 per annum. This \$120,600,000 has heretofore been paid annually on \$2,330,000,000 of stock, so that the return to the investor, valuing the stock at par, has been over 5 per cent. This loss is exclusive of deferred dividends.

Since the above date 177 corporations have either passed, reduced or deferred their dividends, of which 20 were railroads, and the balance industrials. Of this number, 81 companies have reduced or passed their dividends since Aug. 1, the date of the declaration of war, entailing a loss to stockholders of \$17,920,328. During this period 22 companies also have deferred action on their dividends, the amount involved being \$4,707,807.

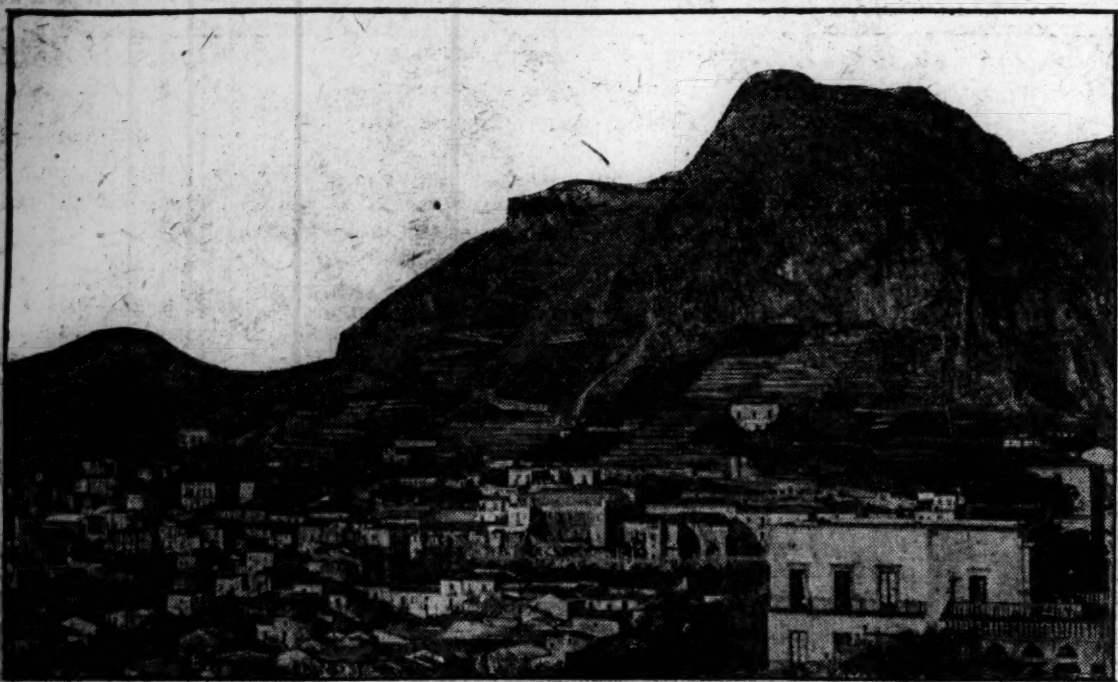
The following table shows the dividend reductions made by the railroads since Jan. 1, 1914:

Road	For Pres.	Former	Present
At. & P. Co.	\$500,000	500,000	500,000
Bos. & M. Co.	188,988	188,988	188,988
Bos. & M. Co.	1,500,215	1,500,215	1,500,215
Ches. & Ohio	3,139,650	3,139,650	3,139,650
C. & N. E. Co.	341,136	341,136	341,136
C. & O. Co.	3,743,800	3,743,800	3,743,800
Col. & S. E. Co.	340,000	340,000	340,000
Col. & S. E. Co.	340,000	340,000	340,000
Illinois Central	7,650,720	7,650,720	7,650,720
M. & T. Co.	520,000	520,000	520,000
Nat. M. Co.	2,304,480	2,304,480	2,304,480
New Haven	10,801,020	10,801,020	10,801,020
N. Y. & W. 2	1,162,270	1,162,270	1,162,270
N. Y. & W. 2	500,000	500,000	500,000
N. Y. & W. 2	500,000	500,000	500,000
do 2d pf.	250,000	250,000	250,000
do 1st pf.	250,000	250,000	250,000
do 2d pf.	250,000	250,000	250,000
do 1st pf.	250,000	250,	

of the college and several members of the faculty and Dr. Sweetland, the new athletic director of Hobart who has supervision of the work. Then the students began the work of leveling the large field. At mid-day lunch was served by the wives of the faculty members.

THE HOME FORUM

Taormina, Sicily; Saracenic Castle Crowning Hill



SICILY has been a land of colonization, invasion and conquest, one ruler succeeding another, from the time of the foundation of the Greek settlement of Naxos, on the level plain between Mt. Etna and the Neptunus Mons, or Peloric chain of the present day, and the sea, right down to the nineteenth century, when Garibaldi obtained possession of the island, and it was united to the new kingdom of Italy by the plebiscite of 1860. The little city of Taormina,

however, owes its origin to the Siculi, the ancient Italian race which colonized Sicily before the advent of the Greeks, though it was actually founded by them at a later date. When Dionysius of Syracuse destroyed the Greek settlement of Naxos in 403 B. C., he delivered the territory over to the Siculi, who then built the fortified city of Taormina on the neighboring hill of Taurus. Built on a narrow ledge, with an abrupt fall of 385 feet to the blue waters

of the Mediterranean below, and a sheltering wall of rock and mountain behind, Taormina has a situation of probably unsurpassed beauty, and in early days it also proved a strong one.

To the Saracens, whose rule in Sicily lasted from 941 to 1072, it owes its surrounding wall and square towers, fragments of which are still to be found bordering the ledge on which the city stands, and the Saracenic castle, the remains of which picturesquely crown the rocky summit towering sheer above the little town, and now named after an old chapel, La Madonna della Rocca. Though the character of the landscape is of such a rocky nature, softness and color is afforded by the brilliant green of the sturdy spurge bushes which cling to every crevice, and the softer green of the prickly pears, while in spring the tall pink spurs of the famous Sicilian asphodel may be seen on the rocky slopes and all around the faint pink of the almond blossom stands out against the blue sky.

"Indian Summer"

The "Indian summer" of North America is said to have been given this name because it most prevailed in those inland regions where the Indians still dwelt, rather than on the coast where the white settlements were. Francis Grierson, writing his memories of Illinois, speaks of this time of the year as the most lovely of all, "with its golden memories, its diaphanous skies, its dream-like afternoons, its gossamer veils spread over the shimmering horizon, transforming by its own transcendent magic the whole earth and atmosphere. Smoke rose from wooded places in long, thin columns of hazy blue." Down all the years he has remembered the fragrant odor of the burning grass and leaves.

"How calm and peaceful was the evening! Now and then a gentle current of wind stirred the branches and the leaves fell in flaky showers." In this quiet hour he could hear "far away the tinkling of bells" that told of cattle peacefully grazing, "and the prairie, immense and tranquil as a golden sea, inspired a feeling as of ages and ages of repose. In the west a bank of filmy clouds edged with silver floated against a sky of glassy green which gradually melted into serried ranks of flaming amber, and the sere crisp leaves of the beech were interlaced with the red and purple of oak and maple, while the trees by the creek glistened and sparkled in the genial rays of the setting sun."

Industry

Let us work on!
Truly and wisely; ever persevere;
Nor faint, nor fear;
True, prudent industry hath ever won.

Let us work on!
Work bravely; prove our faithfulness
by deeds.
Sow wide the seeds
Of toil, if we would reap! Let us
work on!
Let us work on!
Work through all barrenness, nor count
the cost:
No toil is lost;
Work prophesied triumph: on! eye on!
—W. J. Linton.

THOMAS ZOUCHE ON IZAAK WALTON

THOMAS ZOUCHE, who performed for Izaak Walton the same friendly service to which Walton devoted himself so ingeniously in his "Lives," says, prefacing the "Lives," that we shall be disappointed if we expect to find in the volume "the brilliancy of wit, the elaborate correctness of style, or the acerbities of sentiment, that plain and unaffected language, and may I add, that natural eloquence, which pervades the whole, richly compensates the want of elegance." Of Walton himself he has high praise, for he writes:

"It has been said of Socrates that all who knew him loved him; and that if any did not love him it was because they did not know him. May we not affirm the same of that worthy person who is the subject of this memoir? Such was the sweetness of his temper, so affectionate was the regard which his friends professed for him, that in their epistolary correspondence, though they were far superior to him in rank and conditions of life, they usually addressed him in the language of tenderness and soothing endearment, styling him 'Good

Mr. Walton,' 'Honest Izaak,' 'Worthy Friend,' 'Dear Brother,' 'Most Ingenious Friend.' No one better deserved these kind appellations."

This enthusiastic biographer says presently that Walton is "known to have acquired a relish for the fine arts. Of paintings and prints he had formed a small but valuable collection. And we may presume that he had an attachment to and a knowledge of music. His affection for sacred music may be inferred from that animated—I had almost said enraptured—language which he adopts whenever the subject occurs to him."

"Seek Ye First"

Not capital or labor or land or goods, but human relations lie at the root of all social reforms. All questions between employers and employees are to be solved in that way. Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; what is right and just and loving and fair between man and man; the discovery of that is the only solution of all these stormy questions.—F. D. Maurice.

Charm of Following a Country Road in England

TODAY I know there is nothing beyond the farthest of far ridges except a signpost to unknown places. The end is in the means—in the sight of that beautiful long straight line of the Downs in which a curve is latent—in the houses we shall never enter, with their dark secret windows and quiet hearth smoke, or their ruins friendly only to elders and nettles, in the people passing whom we shall never know though we may love where I had to stop. . . . "I could not find a beginning or an end of the Icknield Way." For him the romance of an old road, the Icknield Way, which dates from a period previous to the Roman invasion of England, is found in its curves and sudden disappearances; in its name varying as it crosses rivers and winds along the ridges of hills; and in the fact of its closeness to the lives of men day by day. "About a road which begins many miles before I could come to its traces and ends miles beyond where I had to stop."

"My road was now an ordinary white road between hedges, but with a furry heath on both sides beyond the hedges. It had no grassy borders, but at the turning to Lackford manor-house there was a little triangular common on the left, of grass, gorse, hawthorn, and an ash tree. On the right there was a larger common called Clap's Heath. On my left I saw corn and a field of pale sainfoin extending to the edge of a dark oak wood. The road was, if anything, slightly embanked over this level ground. After passing the Heath it had grassy borders and low hedges and corn on both sides, and then, after a short distance, no border, and on the right no hedge. Where it descended towards the woods of Cavenham it was sunk a little and had a left-hand border of grass. Just before this I saw the first

chalk pit under the road on my left, with wild rose and elder on its floor. At Cavenham a new flat bridge of two arches crossed a tiny tributary of the Lark; but on the left of this was an old single arch about seven feet broad of narrow bricks, still firm but all grass-grown over its high curved crown which passengers used to mount like a barrel. The new bridge probably took the ford's

Outside of Truth There Is No Sovereignty

The truth is this: All sovereignty is in God, in the moral law, in the providential design which governs the world—and which is gradually revealed by the inspiration of men of virtuous genius, and by the natural tendency of humanity in the different epochs of its existence—in the purpose which we have to attain, and the mission which we have to fulfill. There is no sovereignty in the individual, there is none in society except in so far as the one and the other conform to that design, to that law, and direct themselves toward the attainment of that purpose. An individual who rules is either the best interpreter of the moral law and governs in its name, or a usurper to be overthrown. The mere vote of a majority does not constitute sovereignty, if it is evidently adverse to the supreme moral law, or deliberately closes the way to future progress. Social good, liberty, progress; outside these three terms there can be no sovereignty.—Mazini.

"WHEN HE GIVETH QUIETNESS"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS the inalienable right of every child of God to possess that inward peace which is the natural outcome of his spiritual sonship. "When He giveth quietness," asks Job, "who then can make trouble?" This "quietness" is as much a part of man's birthright today as it was "in the beginning," when the morning stars sang together, for joy, and a mist had not yet gone up from the ground.

The world in general, however, seems to object to accepting this as a fact. "It is too transcendental," cries the average person, trained to believe that evil is as real as good. "It is a beautiful theory, but it is not practical. It will not bear the test of time. It is too good to be true." To this Christian Science replies that there is nothing too good to be true. It is a statement which does stand the test of time, as thousands of persons are proving every day. And because it is beautiful is no reason why it should not at the same time be practical and demonstrable. "But," continues the individual, "there are circumstances when it is well-nigh impossible to be at peace. How can one maintain his mental poise and quietness when everything around him seems to be going wrong?"

When a Christian Science practitioner is called to go to a sick person "everything seems to be going wrong"; but does he lose his mental poise and quietness on that account? Does he hastily turn away from the sick man's bedside and announce to the anxious household, "It is impossible for me to attempt to do anything now. The man is too sick. After a while when the fever subsides,

and the delirium ceases, and he is sitting up and feeling better, I will be glad to call and do what I can." This is not, as we all know, the message which Christian Science carries to those who seek its aid. The practitioner knows that the very time when everything seems to be going wrong is the very time that Christian Science is needed. And he sets to work, quietly and courageously, because since the only power and the only presence is Love, there is nothing to fear. He sits down beside the sick man, and his own thought is calm and undisturbed, for he knows that in reality man is never sick, because he is the son of God, perfect and harmonious, and forever at peace.

"But," argues the individual, still loath to be convinced, "let us urge this point to its extreme limit. Let us imagine a case, not of a sick man, but of a sick nation. Suppose half a world is involved in war. Has one a right to be 'quiet' under those conditions? In the face of all that is going on around us, should one simply sit back and cry, 'Peace, peace; when there is no peace?'"

A sick nation is only a sick man multiplied by millions. It is a bigger belief, that is all. When Goliath went out to meet David, on that battlefield of long ago, he must have looked very gigantic indeed to the simple lad with his shepherd's sling; but because a belief seems bigger it does not follow that it is any more real. If you write "Two and two are five" in capital letters it does not make it any more true than it ever was. If you print it in red ink or turn it into a glittering electric sign forty feet high, that will not make it any more true.

Error is never true, no matter how big it looks nor how much it blusters. Goliath did all he could to terrify David, but we all remember how that beloved story of our childhood turned out. In reply to all his gigantic adversary's taunts and sneers, David only said, "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts." A moment later the enemy of his people lay impotent at his feet. "So David prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone . . . but there was no sword in the hand of David."

We can always be right about any situation, no matter how hopeless it may appear, or how many other persons may be thinking mistakenly about it. David was the only one of the children of Israel who knew the impotence of evil and its menace, and so he was the only one who was able to overcome Goliath. He knew that Truth had more power than all their wrong thoughts, even if they had been multiplied a million times. What will heal—what the world needs today—is the scientific knowledge that there is only one creator—God, and action in accordance with that knowledge. Instead of dwelling upon pictures of man as he is not, let us see him as he really is. Man never was separated from God, nor from his brother man. God is Life, Truth and Love, and man reflects and manifests the divine nature. Hold to this. "Let the perfect model be present in your thoughts instead of its demoralized opposite" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 407).

Jesus continually saw the perfect man, and yet no one was ever apparently more surrounded with mortal manifestations of hate, perfidy, envy, malice and revenge. Can any instance be cited wherein he lost for a moment his quietness and mental poise? Is there any other way for a true disciple of the Christ? "We are all sculptors, working at various forms, moulding and chiselling thought. . . . We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let selfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear" (Science and Health, p. 248).

Thought the Road

Thoughts let us into realities.—Emerson.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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When friends pass by, my weakness to shun,
Thy chariot I hear.

O, I seem to stand
Trembling where foot of mortal ne'er
hath been,
Wrapped in the radiance from the sin-
less land
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go,
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me
throng,
From angel lips I seem to hear the flow
Of soft and holy song.

In a purer clime,
My being fills with rapture—waves of
thought
Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime
Break over me unsought.

Give me my lyre,
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine,
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire,
Lit by no skill of mine.

Truth in the Telling of a Story

The particular attention which Dr. Johnson paid to truth in his conversation is attested by James Boswell in his "Life" of his friend. "The value of every story," Johnson said on one occasion, "depends on its being true. A story is a picture, either of an individual or of human nature in general; if it be false, it is a picture of nothing."

"For instance, suppose a man tell that Johnson, before setting out for Italy, as he had to cross the Alps, sat down to make himself wings. This many people would believe, but it would be a picture of nothing. . . . Johnson then instanced a friend of his, who 'used to think a story a story, till I showed him that truth was essential to it.' Boswell goes on to remark in his 'Life' that this habit of 'strict and scrupulous veracity' in Dr. Johnson made his friends 'have a perfect reliance on the truth of everything that he told, however it might have been doubted if told by many others.' This conversation took place between Johnson and his biographer as they made their way in a barge up the Thames. 'We landed at the Temple stairs, where we parted,' notes Boswell.

History and Statesmen

Perhaps at no time will there be written by the most accurate and faithful historian so much of truth as of untruth. But actions enow will come out with sufficient prominence before the great tribunal of mankind, to exercise their judgment and regulate their proceedings. If statesmen looked attentively at everything past, they would find infallible guides in all emergencies. But leaders are apt to shudder at the idea of being led, and little know what different things are experiment and experience. The sagacity of a Pericles himself is neither rule nor authority to those impetuous men who would rather have rich masters than frugal friends.—Walter Savage Landor.

The Upright Man

Like the beacon lights in harbors, which, kindling a great blaze by means of a few fagots, afford sufficient aid to vessels which wander over the sea; so, also, a man of bright character in a storm-tossed city, himself content with little, effects great blessings for his fellow citizens.—Epictetus.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914

Governing Alaska by Commission

AMONG the services of the present secretary of the interior for which he will long be remembered is the service as the result of which Alaska for the first time is to be governed with the interests of the nation and of the settlers in the territory supreme and not secondary. Hitherto exploitation of vast natural resources of the northern region for the benefit of non-residents or transient wealth-seekers often has been the ruling motive, acquiesced in by legislators at Washington and by administrators in the territory. Now and hereafter the government is to conserve the region's wealth for the benefit of the many and not the few. The vast mineral deposits are to be leased or sold and operated in a way just to coming generations, and with some regard for the community equities that inhere in such deposits of wealth. At present \$35,000,000 is available for the government to use in building railways title to which will be national and not private, thus establishing a precedent of special significance, the more so because the task of routing, construction and operation will be assumed by the same sort of men who have built the Panama canal. Once give the interior of the territory access to tidewater by these roads, and link them up with wagon roads opening up other and more primitive modes of communication, and the nation will be surprised by the wealth that will come out of the former Russian possession, so long known as "Seward's folly."

How to govern the territory during its coming period of ordered expansion is a matter about which Secretary Franklin K. Lane has decided preferences, as shown by the interview with him which we publish today. In this limited commission of experts plan, as also in the plan which many friends of the red Indian are now urging upon the interior department, the influence of the government's experience in the Philippines is seen, as well as the wisdom derived from experience with urban commission government. The main argument for it, as Secretary Lane puts it, seems to us to be this: Alaska's development could then be treated as one problem, with a "unified, consecutive program of correlated activities." Five directors or commissioners competent to serve as department heads can be found with more facility and surety than one man equal to the entire task of administration; and working with a secretary of the interior of sufficient caliber and superiority to "politics," they can carry on the work.

As in the Philippines the administration can be made self-supporting in due time. With her own budget, carefully framed and executed, the northern El Dorado can pay her way. It is needless to add that the best citizenship of the country is grateful to all persons responsible for the status of the Alaskan problem as changed from what it was a decade ago. Credit is due to men of all parties and all sections of the United States for changing an outlook that was scandalous to one that is statesmanlike.

Call Issued to the Farmers of Texas

RELATIVELY speaking, no state of the American Union is more deeply concerned than Texas in the present industrial situation, and no state in the Union is giving the situation more earnest attention or striving more persistently to solve problems due to new and wholly unexpected conditions at home and abroad. An instance is found in a call just issued by the president of the Farmers Fraternal Union of America, an organization of great strength and influence in the state. This call is intended to bring together in Dallas, on the 30th of the present month, a large representation of the membership of the organization for the purpose of considering the emergency now confronting the agriculturists of the South in general and of Texas in particular. It directs attention to the fact that many events have occurred within the last twelve months to change the outlook of those whose prosperity is bound up with soil production in the Southwest. Among these, of course, stands out most prominently the European war.

The remedies offered are given attention in the summons. For the most part these are regarded as wholly inadequate. Particular attention is paid to the "warehouse law," a piece of state legislation that has aroused considerable discussion in the last few weeks. This is pronounced "only a politician's measure," and one that will accomplish no permanently useful purpose. There was already on the statute book, it is contended, a warehouse law that would be fully as effective as the new measure if the Texas banks had any money to advance on cotton in storage. It is said that they had not and have not the money, and that without a means of borrowing on stored cotton a warehouse law is practically useless.

Another remedy now advocated is known as a "stay law," which is a measure somewhat after the order of the moratorium, its purpose being to suspend or stay the payment of debts. It is held in relation to this proposal that every credit merchant has obligations outside the state that no "stay law" would affect, and that these outside obligations cannot be stayed by any act of the Texas Legislature. Of course this is true, and the position taken is encouraging in view of the eagerness with which many, North as well as South, are now disposed to take up with any departure from established and sound business usage that seems to offer an easy way out of a difficult situation. Even in the present case, more faith appears to be placed by the President of this Union in the ability of the government to solve the problem than, in our opinion, is justified by the facts. It remains, nevertheless, that from this gathering in Texas is likely to issue a note that will be welcome and helpful alike to those of radical as well as those of conservative tendencies.

Value of a Law Professor at Large

WHEN Benjamin Harrison surrendered his office as President to Grover Cleveland he again took up the practise of law, to a large extent before a supreme court he had named in part. Mr. Taft, having practically remanned the same tribunal, chose otherwise when he left the presidency. Like Mr. Cleveland when he closed his second term, Mr. Taft on his retirement went to reside in a university town, and he became Professor Taft, with law as a theme

of instruction. But whereas Mr. Cleveland seldom left Princeton and its combined rural and academic delights, Professor Taft is a peripatetic jurist and citizen, now here and now there. Duties at Yale keep him in New Haven but two days a week and these together. Hence, if he so wills, he can cover quite an area of the country as a lecturer and as a speaker at banquets, and still earn his salary as a law school professor. And he does so will, as any one may see by consulting his announced schedule for the 1914-1915 season. Indeed he admits a deliberate intention to visit as many universities, colleges and professional schools as he can and to sow seeds of optimism and moderation where the tares of pessimism and revolution may grow otherwise.

Without attempting to say whether Professor Taft is or is not a progressive, we venture to call attention to the fact that, in his own characteristic way, he is a mobile, free-ranging teacher of his countrymen, as is Mr. Roosevelt. Neither of them conforms to the earlier traditions of the presidency which enforced a more static, non-political, gentleman-of-leisure mode of living, broken occasionally, to be sure, by acts like John Quincy Adams' return to Congress. In the main, however, men after being President were crowned by years of serenity and helpful altruism; such as Mr. Hayes showed by his interest in penology and charity administration.

Professor Taft may yet round out his career as a judge, interrupted when he accepted the call to go to the Philippines. But if he does, neither he nor the country will regret the experience he will have had at Yale and at other educational institutions in getting youth to see the larger problems of their time from the standpoint of law and of administrative responsibility. He will not be likely to regret it, and the country will not regret it; because it is well for both students and professors to have appear before them a man who has had the official duty of trying to make a splendid theory, fixed in statutory form, work well as a policy of state. If the students can make him see visions, and he can make them see facts, the contact will be mutually profitable.

American Jewry Organizing Relief

FORMING a committee representative of all parts of the United States, 100 Jews are to collect and administer as large a fund as it is possible to raise for the relief of Jews in Europe or in Palestine requiring aid as a direct or indirect consequence of the war. No doubt several million dollars, derived from industry and commerce carried on under conditions of peace and order, will thus find its way abroad and succor needy folk.

The grounds of the appeal transcend those of nationality. They assume a response from persons who, before becoming Americans of the north were Britons and Germans, Russians and Austrians, but who never have ceased to be Jews. The assumption is that, following immemorial racial tradition, the strong will bear the burdens of the weak, and the non-Jew will not find state or city called upon to raise its community expenditure because of any refusal of Jewry to care for its own. The United States having proved a latter-day promised land, with the largest number of free, self-sustaining, prosperous Jews within its borders of any land, the enterprise proceeds on the basis that American Jewry having received much will give much. Enterprises hitherto largely dependent for income on givers in western and central Europe for a season at least, must be financed by Jews resident in the United States.

The measure of response to this call will be noted carefully. It will be a test of the race, of its idealism and its loyalty to fine racial traditions after enjoying conditions of prosperity, which so often are adverse to generosity. Gratitude for benefits enjoyed can make this fund mount up in a splendid and imposing way, as fine in its evidence of the moral sensitiveness of the donors as in its proof of their accumulated wealth of which they are willing to make a division.

Filipinos as Silk Producers

SIX years of experimenting by officials and expert investigators seem to indicate that ere long Filipinos not only will cease importing silk from China for home use, but will be fairly entered on the way of competing in the world's open market as a grower of worms and cocoons. The natives of the island have aptitudes that fit them for supervision of the task with its many details calling for patience and tenacity of purpose as well as manual skill. Those in the governmental schools who have been given a technical knowledge of the problem of silkworm growing to add to their native skill, are now fitted to go forth as teachers of the people; and they will be supported in all ways by the insular officials, on grounds of thrift and also of good will. The insular treasury will welcome a thriving export trade in silk.

That the food of the silkworms can be grown and will thrive in the islands is beyond peradventure, according to latest official reports. Given then a right environment, a fine labor supply, and intelligent cooperation by the trained naturalists in government employ at Manila and it would seem as if a few years hence the United States might be growing within its own domain some of that raw material which it now uses in such a lavish way in its mills for the making of fine fabrics. At any rate this is clear, that the insular officials and experts are not omitting any steps necessary to test on an ample scale the possibility of bringing the Philippines into line with China and Japan as a source of raw silk supply. Success will alter somewhat present currents of trade.

Woman's Censorship of Journals.

UNMISTAKABLE efforts of publishers and editors of periodicals during the last decade or two to win the patronage of women, by catering to woman's tastes and likings as a reader, form a chapter of history creditable in the main on both sides. That journalists always have known what woman needs as well as wants, and that women always have used their influence to compel a supply of news and of comment fit to print, will hardly be claimed by the most uncritical commentator. But it is hardly debatable that with recognition of woman as a factor in increasing periodicals' circulations a leavening process began that has brightened, mellowed and humanized the press and brought within the range of observation and comment wholesome contemporary events and incidents such as were ignored or despised in earlier times.

When home, school and journal have mutual interests and loyalties and cooperate in service of the community then it is facing

better days and a higher form of popular instruction. Consequently all evidence indicating interest of parents or educators in standards or methods of journalism is welcome. The Christian Science Monitor, so far as it is aware, has lost no opportunity to give publicity to plans of schools, women's clubs, teachers' conventions and similar bodies for inducing a high code of journalistic ethics. It is with pleasure therefore that we note that the Federation of Women's Clubs of Massachusetts, through its educational department, is steadily impressing upon members their duties as newspaper buyers' and readers. The power of the press in determining the tone of domestic as well as of public conduct, in shaping the language and ideas of juveniles and youth and in fixing partizan and other attachments that last into the adult stage, is to be pointed out; and woman's high duty in deciding upon what periodicals shall enter a home is to be insisted on. Nor is this all. Women are to be made to see that as readers they have a power of petition and a power of purse, by which they can bring influence to bear against kinds of news and advertisements that are objectionable.

This alertness to duty by clubwomen is not confined to Massachusetts; far from it. The General Federation of Women's Clubs has moved along the same line of attack, and with encouraging results. Once made to see that she has any moral responsibility as a subscriber to a periodical, and that by her becoming such she has both rights and duties, a woman with her own or her family's or her city's interests at heart usually can be counted on to act promptly and positively. The defect in most cases is not one of weak will, but of an unaroused sense of obligation as a buyer, reader and purveyor of "ideas in print" to youth in a plastic state of intellect and conscience.

In Honor Preferring Another

MAETERLINCK's letter to the French Academy acknowledging the honor done him, a Belgian, by his election to the crowning circle of thinkers and writers who use French as medium of expression, is a letter of more than ordinary significance. In a thoroughly sincere way the honor is declined, not because it is not appreciated, but because, in the opinion of Maeterlinck, Verhaeren the poet is the rightful recipient of any recognition France may care to bestow on Belgium at the present time. And this because Verhaeren is a veteran man of letters, and because his medium of expression has been poetry and not prose.

Whether the academy will accept the younger Belgian's rating of himself and his art and adopt his recommendation, time will tell; but in France and beyond there will be appreciation for the fine moral attitude of a man in whom reverence for seniority abides and who prefers another's gain and honor to his own. As for the distinction between the rankings of poet and prose artist which Maeterlinck makes, it is not a new one, but he has put it in its extreme form, so extreme indeed that it is sure to provoke dissent. To say that "only a poet is qualified to represent worthily a nation's greatness and heroism" invites criticism; whereas to say that a poet may most worthily and enduringly do so will not be challenged. A state paper defining a foreign policy, a military chieftain's summary of an heroic campaign, a jurist's argument before the court of the world's public opinion, a parliamentary leader's speech to a national legislature, and an historian's analysis of the facts of history may, it would seem, worthily expound a nation's ideals in a way to satisfy both the patriot and the critic of literature. Proof, we think, is available from the files of the world's press since August, as well as from classic and modern chronicles.

What Maeterlinck no doubt has tried to make clear is that for expressing either the temporary or abiding feelings of a people when they are deeply stirred by a patriotic conviction, there is nothing quite so telling in its immediate martial effect or in its instruction of subsequent generations as to the popular heart; conscience and will of any given period as the lyric or the epic springing forth from poetry's soil. Thus, to cite illustrations from the history of the United States, the war verse of Whittier and Lowell and Emerson is read more today than the Senate arguments of Hale or Sumner or the platform polemics of Garrison and Phillips. But Abraham Lincoln undoubtedly used prose at Gettysburg in a more perfect way than Lowell used verse in his "Commemoration Ode" at Harvard.

But why compare? The artist patriot, whatever his medium, may win enduring fame by living up to opportunity.

Home Industries and Workers

INVESTIGATION made jointly by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston and the Massachusetts bureau of statistics, the results of which are now to be had in official pamphlet form, promises to illuminate the way of lawmakers and philanthropists dealing with labor and housing problems. Industries which still utilize labor done in the home for a part of the factory product have been probed. With what result? Undoubtedly to show that the pecuniary rewards are small, that the work is irregular, and that too many children are listed as toilers. This was expected.

But living conditions of the workers have been found "generally good"; 59 per cent of persons so employed are native Americans; and in certain of the industries conditions under which work is done to increase family incomes are such as existed several generations ago, so unaltered on the economic side is the contemporary living status. These disclosures run counter to the popular impression and to the writings and speeches of renovators of society. They do not justify indifference by the state to the welfare of these workers.

The new state board of labor and industries is pressing for additional authority to enforce in homes devoted in part to industry the same standards of environment which it can demand in factories. If to this were added stricter accounting by manufacturers of facts in connection with their rates of payment to home workers and more rigid accountability for this out-department of their business, the commonwealth would then be better able to legislate intelligently. Over against popular demand for more stringent supervision of home industries is that other body of opinion, well organized, which would prohibit them, because of their alleged competitive influence on labor which is organized, and because anything like adequate supervision is said to be impossible. The fact is that twelve states of the Union are now undertaking such supervision, with more or less success; and that prohibition would throw upon society support of persons now contributing to their own maintenance by labor that is productive.